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TREATISE

ON

ACUPUNCTURATION,

INOCULATION, DIVERSION,

AND

DIRECT MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A. R. BROWN, M. D.

VOL. II.

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☞ This Work is intended exclusively for the Medical Profession, to whose interests it is dedicated by the Author.

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INTRODUCTION.

SINCE writing the first volume of this work, the subject of *acupuncture* has attracted so large a share of professional attention that the author has found it important to revise and enlarge the work, in order to more fully meet the increasing demands of those interested.

Again, the necessity for a new work has been manifest by the numerous correspondents who have constantly importuned the author for an addition to the work, of a concise treatise upon those diseases common to females; such a treatise will be found in the appendix to this work—*eminently applicable* to a few of the most prominent female maladies, but couched in language entirely inoffensive. Also, a great desideratum is the *new scientific and only infallable treatment for varicose and morbidly enlarged limbs;* this new treatment requires only to be investigated and it will be at once adopted by every medical practitioner in the land.

Again; through want of medical knowledge, the printers made numerous typographic and other errors in the former work, which we hope to be able to correct in the present volume.

Again; the author became, unfortunately, connected, *financially*, with a man who greatly embar-

rassed the business, and who finally by his own acts separated himself entirely therefrom.

LASTLY, AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, IS THE FACT THAT MY FLUIDS HAVE BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED FROM THOSE FIRST EMPLOYED, AND I HAVE ALSO A NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED ACUPUNCTURE INSTRUMENT, WHICH NO ONE CAN FAIL TO BE HIGHLY PLEASED WITH, AS IT IS ENTIRELY DEVOID OF EVERY OBJECTION EVER OFFERED AGAINST THE FORMER ONE, WHICH WAS REGARDED AS A VERY EXCELLENT DEVICE.

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All communications should hereafter be addressed to Dr. A. R. BROWN, P. O. Box 476, Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich.

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

SINCE writing the first volume of this work, in 1866; my correspondence has become so extensive as to be very irksome, and this chapter is mainly intended to obviate all ordinary communications—not *particularly* to aid the author in avoiding written correspondence, but to assist the *uninitiated in employing successfully the new method*, as well as saving the trouble of writing and awaiting a reply to enquiries relating to acupuncture.

Through my numerous correspondents I acknowledge obligations for very many new and valuable ideas, and all communications will be answered with the greatest pleasure and promptness, as I desire the fullest possible range of thought upon this subject—*the which*, I believe will, in a brief period of time, occasion greater changes and modifications in practical medicine, and result in greater general good to the human race than all the researches in medicine of the last fifty years. I am aware that some may think me too sanguine, or egotistically inflated with acupuncture. To such let me say, I claim nothing new *only arrangement.* Drs. Dunglison, Carpenter, and the physiologists generally, have recorded the physiological facts upon which this new method of applying medicines rests for its superstructure, and the state-

ments of those eminent gentlemen are *false*, and all the results of experiment for the past seventeen years and upwards, *delusive*, or else the external application and administration of medicines rests upon a foundation as real as the universe itself. In applying the new method we avail ourselves of the advantages of three of the most important physiological laws connected with life and health.

We have, *first*, the law *of diversion* or *counter-irritation*, whereby a diseased action can be translated from a *vital*, to a less important organ. *Secondly*, we avail ourselves of the superior advantages of medication through the process of inoculation into, and absorption by the dermoid, or sub-cuntaneous tissue; thereby procuring the constitutional effects of medicines without assailing the stomach and other portions of the alimentary canal. *Thirdly*, by the process of integumental pustulation, all impurity can be irresistably drawn from the blood to the outside skin of the body in even formations, leaving a mesh-work of healthy tissue intervening, so that the local diseased condition will readily and infallibly heal up soundly in a brief period of time. The cause of disease being thus removed speedily and safely from the system, a restoration to health is obtained that could not be accomplished with the ordinary methods of medication.

Now, therefore, in order to obtain the full benefits and advantages of the acupuncture instrument under circumstances where diseased action is of considerable magnitude in acute disease, and in all forms of chronic complaints, it becomes of the first importance to obtain the full advantages of all three of these natural laws. The advantages of diversion and absorp-

tion will be generally sufficiently attained by one very thorough application of the accupunture instrument armed with No. 1 or 2 fluids. The No. 3 fluid is not pustulating in its nature, only acting as a temporary, but *thorough excitant* of the skin, and producing excellent constitutional results from the absorption that takes place.

It appears from long experience, and very extensive and general experiment with the instrument, in a great variety of diseases and conditions, and *especially*, when diseased action is of much magnitude, or in cases of extreme vital depression, the external appearances following the use of the instrument will be very limited; and under such circumstances it becomes absolutely required to re-apply the acupuncturator two, *very seldom* three times, in the first twenty-four hours in order to obtain a full crop of pustules on the skin, which result is necessary and may be generally regarded as an omen of victory over the diseased action.

We generally avoid applying the instrument over the superficial bones—to the face and joints. By carefully reading the cases of treatment recorded in their proper place, the reader will soon obtain sufficient knowledge to go on successfully in the general treatment of disease with the new method.

A. R. BROWN, M. D.

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CHAPTER I. Section 1.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, OR CONTRA-IRRITATION,

CONSISTS in establishing an irritation in some other part than the real seat of diseased action itself, in order to translate the morbid condition to a less important organ of the system. Irritating agents of this class may be said to be two-fold, namely, external and internal. The action of the former is confined generally to the integument or skin, and its adjacent tissues. Those agents principally employed to produce this kind of irritation are mustard, blisters, stimulating liniments, caustics, scarifying and cupping, dry cupping, issues, setons, irritating plasters, artificial heat, etc. Agents to produce internal irritation are such that, when taken into the stomach, they act as *revulsives* in their effect, the nature and character of which we do not now propose to discuss.

External *irritating agents* will now claim our more special attention. Considering them as affecting our investigations and conclusions in the following pages, it may not be improper to treat of them in the order just referred to. As in some, or all of their forms, they seem to have control of the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the public mind generally, I will, therefore, briefly refer to them in this section in their positive and negative relations as local irritants.

The most common local irritants in use, then, are:

1. *Mustard.* This is usually selected or preferred because so easily procured, is speedy and thorough in action, and safe in results. The objections to its use, are first; it is a disagreeable and dauby agent. Secondly, in general, its severity, when properly prepared and applied, is so great that it is not liable to to be continued long enough to cause a permanent diversion; and it is not suitable to be left on long enough to *vessicate*, on account of the difficulty in healing a blister so produced.

2. *Cantharides*, or Spanish flies, is the next in importance as being in common use, in various forms of preparation, the most frequent of which is that of the *emplastrum cantharides, vessicatoriæ compositum* (the common blistering plaster). This is used to follow up and maintain an action already begun with more active counter-irritants, but its action is not of sufficient duration to secure permanent results; or it is frequently employed alone when the case is more chronic than otherwise, and very speedy measures are not required.

Objections. It is not momentarily active enough in many cases. Draws the serum from the blood, and causes great temporary debility. Is apt to affect the urinary organs by absorption of cantharidine. Makes a very unpleasant and offensive sore, is often hard to heal, and not unfrequently followed by bad swellings. Who does not know the disagreeable character of a *fly blister?*

3. *Stimulating Liniments.* Owing to the variable condition of the skin their effects are always uncertain.

4. *Caustics.* Among these, probably the best, as being most active, as well as long continued, is *liquor ammonia* (*ammonia liquor fortior*), applied by saturating a cloth or paper, laying it upon the skin, covering it with a piece of leather to prevent its action upon the hand, and holding it on for a few seconds. Or it may be used in the form of Dr. GONDRET's Vesicating Ammonial Ointment, which will blister in from ten to fifteen minutes.

OBJECTIONS. Its impracticability, severity, and its seldom accomplishing the end for which it is employed.

5. *Scarifying and Cupping.* This is a very useful form of counter-irritation when properly employed, acting promptly, and the effect continuing for some time afterwards. But in the hands of persons of limited scientific attainments it is liable to be injudiciously used, by being applied to parts to which it ought not, and is generally very objectionable to the patient.

6. *Dry Cupping* is only good as a temporary agent and often ineffectual on account of the difficulty of its proper application.

7. *Fonticulus, or Issues*, are ulcers formed by incision or cauterization, and kept discharging by daily introducing some proper agent to maintain ulceration.

8. *Setons* are artificial sinuses made by the seton needle under a portion of the skin, the needle carrying through the cavity a quantity of thread or silk, charged with some foreign agent to maintain a continual formation of pus, or left unarmed to suit choice and circumstances.

OBJECTIONS. Great severity of application. Patients will not willingly submit to their use. They

not unfrequently render mobility almost impossible, are very filthy, and in states of the system where there exists a highly deteriorated condition of the blood, there is not unfrequently a tendency to gangrene.

9. *Irritating Plasters.* These are by far the best form of surface and long continued irritation, although those plasters whose base are mercury, antimony, etc., are generally objectionable on account of the depth to which they penetrate the tissue, and their liability to absorption. But of all agents of this class none equals the compound tar plaster (*emplastrum pices compositum*). All the articles composing this are harmless and excellent alteratives, whose absorption is one of the best effects of the long continuation of its use. But this, also, has objectionable points: *First*, it is too slow in its action for acute diseases, and where an immediate effect is desired, it becomes important to precede it with a blister, from which it is necessary to remove the cuticle, and apply the plaster directly to the raw surface in order to insure an immediate formation of pus. *Second*, it is very inconvenient, requiring to be re-spread every second or third day. *Third*, the disagreeable odor of tar is another objection, and although its action is confined entirely to the dermoid tissue, yet at times the sore thus produced becomes very painful and inflamed, requiring very close and skillful management.

10. *Dry Heat.* May be applied in several ways. A convenient and as easy a manner as any, is to heat a flat-iron or other convenient article nearly blistering hot, and apply to the part where the counter-irritation is desired. The intensity of the action is easily varied by the diminution or acceleration of the heat.

Objections. Generally no permanent benefit arrises, because of the unwillingness of the patient to be sufficiently acted upon. Risk of burning too deeply or not enough, and consequent uncertainty, and in case of thorough action, if the blood is deteriorated or the vitality low, there may be difficulty in healing the eschar, which may degenerate into an unhealthy sore. No method of counter-irritation is more generally objected to by the sick than this one.

In all these generally accepted forms of external counter-irritants, employed as local remedies for some of the derangements of the human system, we have the simple intimation only of the existence of a grand and most potent agency in itself, susceptible of untold good to the human family. In many instances they have, as local irritants and suppurating agents, subserved prominently good results.

No disparaging reflections are intended by the author, for the good they have been the means of accomplishing. They were, indeed, the triumphs of medical genius in their day. Some of them have not yet survived their age of usefulness, and will continue still to be employed with advantage, in the absence of a knowledge of more beneficial, convenient and scientific agencies. As the dawn heralds the day, so these principles constitute the certain prognosis of a brighter age in the healing art. It was never the destiny of science to stand still. Jenner himself probably never entertained a conception of the ulterior results of vaccination, and the benefits it was destined to confer on the family of man. Neither should the principles of *vaccination* be held responsible for all the follies of malpractice in its indiscreet

application. Nor should the great benefits of external remedial agencies be abandoned, when a safe, efficacious, and convenient agency can be obtained.

Section 2.

COUNTER-IRRITATION—CONTINUED.

HAVING in the preceding section considered briefly the ordinary agencies employed as local irritants, with our objections to their substantial utility, we now wish to come directly to the *new* agency, proposed to be introduced in the healing art. *An external medicated counter-irritant*, will sufficiently express our idea and meaning. No one can well misunderstand its character and import. Yet should anything more explicit be deemed desirable, as briefly explanatory we might say our new principle consists prominently in the introduction of appropriate medicated agencies into the human system, by a species of *vaccination* in a minute and delicate form of acupuncturation. By this method we reach any local disease through the cuticle or skin, thence through the tissues, whether fibrous, cellular, mucous, etc. And finally, if the disease and state of the system are such as require it, we reach the *entire system* by favorably affecting the blood through absorption, thereby cleansing and purifying the fountain itself as the means of restoring health to the diseased.

COUNTER-IRRITATION then, in its simplest form, possesses an undisputed potency to produce its legitimate results in the various local applications in which it is generally used.

Certain important results are sought in a correct application of the principles of *counter-irritation*, and depending entirely upon its potency.

1. *Speedy Action to produce diversion.*

2. *The power to continue such action* long enough to gain the entire benefits sought. This is done by carrying the diversion so far as to prevent a return of the abnormal action to the original seat of the disease.

3. *The removal of local congestions* may be said, perhaps, to be, as in scarifying and cupping, the results sought here.

4. *The power to produce a formation and discharge of pus*, is the last and most important benefit sought to be derived from the class of counter-irritating agents we employ, and which in all probability constitutes their chief good in chronic diseases. This characteristic has heretofore been confined to setons, issues, irritating plasters, etc., but is now rendered subservient, we think, to a more scientific class of medicated elements and means to produce the desired results.

But of what benefit is the formation of pus in a particular locality by artificial means? is a question that may be asked by those who have never investigated the matter. The benefits arising from the formation of pus may be said to be three-fold in their character.

1. The establishment of an artificial or temporary diseased action, whereby

2. The real diseased action is subverted, or in other words, it is translated, and

3. The seeds of impurity are discharged, the blood thus purified, and the patient enabled by the normal forces of nature to recover without impediment.

The laws of our nature are such that in case of disorders, where the greatest amount of diseased action exists, and especially if there be a ready outflow for the escape of matter that has been metamorphosed, all their diseased action will centre there, whether it is produced by the specific complaint itself, or by artificial means, and so we are frequently enabled to cure maladies that are considered incurable by the ordinary methods of internal medication. It is generally believed that in certain diseased conditions the whole volume of blood (*liquor sanguinis*) is charged to a greater or less degree with pus corpuscles, and that these require a thorough exosmosis, or, as the homœopathist would have it, centrifugal force; an action to eliminate them from the system. The authority of CARPENTER is to the point here in his work on physiology, page 596, paragraph 806: "There is great reason to believe that when pus is introduced into the blood, it may induce such a change in the character of the fluid as speedily to impair its vital properties, so that the pus-corpuscles will rapidly propagate themselves in the blood, and the plasticity of the *liquor sanguinis* will be diminished. In this manner the whole system will be seriously affected, and there will be a tendency to deposits of pus in various organs, especially in those which, like the lungs and liver, serve as emunctories to the system without any previous inflammatory changes in those parts."

With this view it is easy to conceive the benefits of a determination of pus to the surface.

But the question may arise in the mind of the reader, how is pus introduced into the blood? Facts

sustained by the laws of physiology will readily answer this question. By *absorption*, is the reply. Absorption from diseased organs is the mode of operation, as in the case of cancers, scrofula, consumption, etc. Such is the special character of sympathetic relations when contiguity will permit, that it cannot be otherwise. The process of absorption is one of the most delicate and finely attenuated principles in the human organism, designed for the wisest purposes in the science of animal life. An adequate cause will produce its legitimate effect. So in this instance of absorption. The internal, the blood itself, may be easily affected by external pus-producing causes.

Another question will very naturally arise just here. Is it the intention to inculcate the idea that the proper method of curing diseases characterized by internal ulcerations, deteriorated conditions of the blood, and the like, *is by extensive surface or integumental pustulation?* It is. *The principle is a reality.* Remove the impurities of the system, in the *safest* way possible, always. And the certainty of a safer and surer way of so doing is what we wish now to bring to your notice. We will not come to you with blisters for your local maladies, to be followed up by irritating plasters, issues, setons, suppurating lotions, ointments, etc.; these are not the agencies we deem the most satisfactory to relieve local inflammation, or to divert the blood from congested organs.

The *Instrument, with its accompanying fluids*, is the agency employed. Most emphatically our confiding trust is in it as the sure testimony of long tried and careful experiments in a most successful practice.

Having its foundation in the scientific principles of fixed facts, the following are among the many reasons why we have anchored our most matured convictions in the solid and substantial benefits of the *Acupuncturer* and the medicated agencies inseperable to its utility.

1. It is the most convenient and safe form of counter-irritation that has ever been introduced or employed.

2. It is of a character so simple and plain that any one will readily understand it and be capable of preparing and applying it successfully.

3. It is by far the cheapest arrangement for counter-irritation ever employed.

4. Its action is more prompt and energetic than any thing belonging to this class of agencies.

5. It is far less objectionable to the patient and not in the least filthy or disagreeable.

6. By properly arranging the fluids with which it is armed or charged, this instrument can be made to fulfill every indication for which this class of agencies are ever used; for instance, it is rendered readily obedient to perform simple active irritation of the skin in the mildest and most gentle form, or to produce extensive pustulations of the dermoid tissue, and long continued suppuration, when desired; its character of action is far superior in every case and condition when any such agency is demanded or required, rendering void and nugatory all forms of plastering, blistering, cupping, leeching, etc.

7. Its action, to produce desired results, may be continued at will, from twenty-four hours to twenty days or upwards.

Thus, then, we present the reader with an idea of the new instrumentality for counter-irritation, and reaching disease by a species of inoculation, or to hunt up and beard the lion in his den, by what may be denominated *medicated vaccination*, as the chief agency in the result. The further action of this agency in its practical bearings will be treated on in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II.

DIRECT MEDICATION.

THE spontaneous and direct action of medicinal properties, when introduced at once into the blood, is a fact beyond all question. It is a principle so well established in the common experience of mankind, that it seems almost instinctive in the nature of our existence. All persons of ordinary information involuntarily shrink from contact with deadly poisons, whether vegetable or animal. From childhood up, all are taught the impropriety of handling or coming in contact with poisonous substances. *The blood is so easily affected* by direct absorption, is the reason. The superior action of medicinal properties or actual poisons, when introduced directly into the blood, by any sort of puncture, scratch, or real disturbance of the skin, as the bite of insects, serpents, poison, etc., is a principle that children themselves understand. Hence the universal allusion to the "improper state of the blood:" "your blood is out of order," "purify,"

"doctor your blood," etc. Almost every grade of medical talent has been taxed for ages in search of some superlative panacea for the blood, consequently the number of INTERNAL remedies is legion. Strange as it may seem, the most direct and actual method of addressing the blood, by direct contact from the external surface, with skillfully prepared medicinal agencies, has as yet only partially arrested the attention of the great body of the medical fraternity. The question is, then: Can the medicinal agencies adapted to produce beneficial results in the healing art, be brought with unerring certainty to act favorably in restoring the system to health, by directly affecting the blood from *external* means of application? Or, is there any known effective agency within our reach that may directly accomplish this end? Our unhesitating answer is in the affirmative. The principle of direct and positive medication by form answering to, and means of *innoculation*, is the agency through which to act upon the blood, if the agent employed is really curative in its nature. Corrosive poisons, or any agent positively poisonous and pernicious to the human system, should be peremptorily discarded as a medicative remedial agency, whether for external or internal use. Every indication of science repudiates the poisoning process in the use of medicine, *especially* as an external application by which to affect the blood. And yet the term "poison" is exceedingly vascillating in its interpretation. The interchangibility of the word leaves it open to a great latitude of explanations. It is indeed more proper to use it in a relative sense than any other. The inordinate use of any nutrative diet may act with a deleterious tendency, while some real poisons, administered with judicious discrimination in

certain cases, are remedial agencies beyond dispute. Most volatile oils may be incorporated with any convenient vehicle, as oil of peppermint, with sugar and water, and become a delightful and beneficial beverage; but should an over-dose be taken, the result would be a general vesication of the stomach and lining membranes of the alimentary canal, causing destruction of those parts, and consequent death. This, as in all cases of relative poisons, is the result either of too great a concentration of power, or over-quantity.

On the other hand, that agent is positively poisonous which, when given in large, small, or medium doses, has the chemical character to enable it to combine with one or more of the necessary constituent elements of the system, and break up and destroy their normal condition, forming new combinations or compounds, either hurtful or at least useless to the system. Among these specific agents may be reckoned mercury, antimony, zinc, arsenic, lead, and copper. And here it may not be improper to remark, that during nearly nineteen years of industrious and constant practice, I have never deemed it necessary to use a particle of the above agencies as internal remedies. From a careful observation of their effects in the hands of the most skillful of my medical brethren, I am persuaded that no necessity whatever exists for their employment as medicine internally.

Having in the preceding section touched upon the new mode of treating diseases by contra-irritation and suppurative agents only, we now propose to speak of it as an agent in the treatment of diseases of unique importance. In order to understand the real value, the great advantages and superior fitness of the *direct*

application of medicine in the manner we suggest, over the old method, we invite your most careful attention to the following elementary truths. As life is an important matter with us all, we cannot in our earthly existence be too cautious and wise in the selection of all such truths as affect our happiness by health here. To each individual the world he inhabits is a whole world, and he lives here only to wisely ripen for the better world to come.

Now, then, in the administration of medicines internally, the general advantages gained are through the process of absorption, or in other words, by the action of the lymphatics and lacteals, as they take up and convey the medicine into the thoracic duct, and it is thereby emptied into the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, and thence conveyed into the general circulation (excepting such articles as act *locally*, and produce their effects upon the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal of a strictly mechanical or local character.)

In its course the thoracic duct receives the absorbent vessels of almost the whole body. It is then legitimately within the volume of the blood, and in a capacity, if it is of a curative nature, to be diluted and incorporated with that fluid, and by it be conveyed to every portion of the system as a messenger of restoration. But if poison is the agent to be conveyed by the same process, it may either become the grim messenger of death or the harbinger of disease.

For every practitioner of medicine knows that the measure of action of medicine or food (for food is medicine) depends entirely upon the condition of the absorbents, and that just in proportion as these fail to

come up to a normal standard of action, just in the same ratio the action of the medicine administered will fall short of its expected action and advantages. How fully is this verified in dyspepsia, tabes, messenterica, etc. What practitioner does not know, also, that in the advanced stages of *typhoid fever*, a disease whose principal ravages are upon the lining membrane of the stomach and intestines—a form of disease in which the gastro-intestinal irritation is generally of that character to act sympathetically through the medium of the pneumogastric and supplying nerves, and reflect upon the brain so severely as to cause serious cerebrial disturbance—a disease whose post mortem or autopsy exhibits a state of ulceration along the course of the intestines, causing such a condition that as it advances in its progress, its victim will bear less and less either of food or medicine, until it has run its course and terminated spontaneously, is broken up, or the sufferer finds relief in death.

Philosophically speaking, if you administer four grains of medicine, and one-half of the absorbent power of the system is wanting, you will only get the action of two grains; or if three-fourths of this function is gone, you will only realize the advantages of one grain, etc. And the same may be said of food.

What practictioner of medicine has not frequently found himself baffled with patients the condition of whose digestive organs were such that the lack of assimilation, as well as the irritability of those organs, required every exertion and device in order to prevent the entire shipwreck of such an individual? And like the mariner, who is compelled during the storm and leakage to unlade, and lastly discharge even the bal-

last, and having no strength remaining with which to defiantly breast the powerful waves he is obliged to carefully drift and tack about from time to time, in hopes the storm will at last subside, a calm ensue and he thereby get safely into port and be enabled to repair damages. Now in such a case the situation is the master of the practitioner, instead of the physician being master of the situation. Such a condition of things is at least very embarrassing to any one of a positive character of mind, and I propose, before I get through with this treatise, to make every one who carefully reads and puts in practice the truths herein set forth, entire master of the situation in such cases of diseased action by affording them the means to entirely prevent in a very simple, but strictly scientific manner, a diseased condition from running to any such extreme.

Mr. ADDISON tells us "if a drop of pus be treated with *liquor potassa*, it entirely loses its opaque character and becomes clear and transparent like mucus, with whose tenacity and elacticity it becomes endowed." Mucus contains the debris of the epithelial cells, albuminous, saline matters, and water.* What would be the exact effect of the introduction by inoculation of *liquor potassa* in considerable quantities into the system so far as benefitting it is concerned, where there is supposed to be a large amount of pus-corpuscles in the blood, you can readily see. And who does not know that in all such conditions, in pro-

* We do not wish our readers to suppose that pus, by the addition of *liquor potassa*, becomes mucus, for while the potassa breaks down the *pus globules* and concretes them into a ropy mass, it entirely dissolves mucus. But the attention is directed to the actual chemical change that does occur, as you are supposed to be acquainted with the important subjects of physiology and chemistry.

portion to the abnormal condition of the *liquor sanguinis* (blood) the absorbent and assimilative functions decline in their power to act up to a healthy standard; and if it should be thought advisable to charge the blood with this or any other agent under such circumstances, the chances of success would be very doubtful in the ordinary method of *internal* medication with such a condition of the digestive and assimilative functions. A volume could be profitably written on this subject, but I only propose to direct your minds to the idea and then proceed with the subject more specially under consideration.

And now supposing we have presented sufficient evidence of the superior action of medicines when introduced directly into the blood, we now propose to announce to you the manner of so doing by a certain and infallible method, namely, by *inoculation.*

We will now take up the subject of inoculation, by which we mean the introduction of any poison, or medicine not essentially poisonous, into any part of the body, by punctures in the skin; or it may occur through the action of the cutaneous absorbents. Vaccination, as introduced by Dr. JENNER, on the 14th of May, A. D. 1796, consists in the introduction of the virus of *kine pox* (cow pox), a pustular disease of cow's teats, consisting of vesicles of blue color, and nearly livid, elevated at the margin and depressed at the top, and contanining a limpid fluid. We take this as the most important illustration of vaccination in common use. This form of diseased action may be as thoroughly produced by the introduction of the most minute particle of virus that will pass into a single puncture produced by the smallest needle, as

by thousands of punctures. So certain is its action when introduced directly into the blood, and permeating in its nature, that on the third day from its introduction the wound becomes red and elevated, on the fifth day the cuticle is elevated into a pearl-colored vesicle, containing a thin, transparent fluid, and the vesicle is perfected by the eighth or ninth day, changes to a pustule by the tenth day, surrounded by a regular areola, accompanied by general febrile excitement of the whole system. (The febrile action is frequently very mild). The foregoing facts are eagerly grasped by homœopathists as supporting the doctrine of infinitesimal doses or high attenuations. But it really proves the reverse; for a little reflection will convince any one that it is not the quantity but the quality of the virus that is required, and that the minute particle of matter constitutes an actual germ of the disease in an undeveloped form, but without being divided or subdivided, as in the case of homœopathic attenuations. For instance, put one drop of pure vaccine virus into a barrel of warm water, and agitate and thoroughly incorporate it, and it would be only diluted about two million times, which is a very low attenuation, and yet inoculate with this, and no effect will be produced. The reason is plain; when the divisibility of matter is carried beyond a certain limit, its specific character is lost or destroyed. And the fact that the attenuations of homœopathy are subject to the uncertain action of the digestive and assimilative functions also, instead of having the advantages of direct inoculation or incorporation into the blood, still farther magnifies the chimerical character of such pretended medication. And it is very doubtful whether the vac-

cine disease could be produced (and certainly it could not be arrested in its progress) by the internal administration of this poison.

But to proceed with the subject, the next most clearly demonstrable example may perhaps be said to be *syphilis*. It has been the practice in some of the capitals of Europe (taking their cue from JENNER) to practice syphilization, probably the result of the homœopathic theory "*similia similibus curantur*." But it has been ascertained that the slightest puncture of the lancet or other instrument poisoned with this virus, actually produces genuine syphilis; but who ever heard of the obliteration of a family by the addition, constantly, of more children?

Now it is very doubtful whether the same consequences could be produced by the internal administration of the same poison, and certainly the disease could not be so cured, no matter what quantity should be given. The specific character of any of these poisons will be developed by being brought in contact with the raw surface, and there are good reasons to believe that some poisons (and syphilis is undoubtedly of this class) will, under favorable circumstances, be absorbed by the skin itself, independently of any punctures but the natural pores. With any agent of this class you would be far more likely to obtain the constitutional action of the poisons, by applying them to the healthy skin directly, than by their internal administration.

The *rhus toxicodendron* and *rhus radicans* (poison ivy and poison sumach) are among this class of poisons, essentially so.

The milk-like exudation of these plants at the time

of leafing, if applied to the skin of many persons in the most minute quantities (if unadulturated) will produce vesication, followed by suppuration, which appears to become infectious of itself, acting as a local poison upon the surrounding parts, and the diseased condition thereby continues to spread as the matter escapes, and comes in contact with the healthy skin. So that in all such instances it appears to be self-propagating. Now internally you may take with impunity a quantity of the powdered leaves daily, to the amount of two to twenty grains, in one-half to four grain doses; or of the saturated tincture from one-half to one fluid drachm, in doses of five to ten drops at a time. Such is the comparative difference whether it be employed as an external or internal application. I have now given you two examples of the animal poisons, the result of diseased action or specific virus, and two of vegetable poisons, the result of natural structures. I now propose to refer briefly to the action of two more poisons of animal production, or the natural secretions of a reptile and of an insect, namely, the *crotalus horridus* (rattlesnake), and the *apis mellifica* (honey bee), and also the results of experiment.

The matchless ingenuity displayed in the peculiar mechanical structure of the apparatus possessed by the rattlesnake for the purpose of innoculating or introducing its poison (*lachisis*) into its victim, is one of those very striking illustrations of the perfection and adaptation of the means employed for the accomplishment of the end intended, by the boundless wisdom of the Creator.

"The poison teeth are two in number, one fixed to each superior maxillary bone (upper jaw-bone). When

not in use they are laid flat upon the roof of the mouth, and covered by a kind of sheath, formed by the mucus membrane of the palate; but when the animal is irritated, or about to strike its prey, they are plucked up from their concealment by muscles inserted into the superior maxillary bone, and stand out like two long lancets attached to the upper-jaw. Each fang is traversed by a canal, not, as it is generally described, excavated in the substance of the tooth, but formed by bending, as it were, the tooth upon itself laterally, so as to enclose a narrow channel, through which the poison flows. The canal so formed opens towards the base of the tooth by a large triangular orifice, but at the opposite extremity it terminates near the point of the fang by a narrow longitudinal fissure (a slit). The gland wherein the poison is elaborated occupies the greater part of the temporal fossa (depression in the temporal bone), and is enclosed in a white and tendinous capsule; the substance of the organ is spongy, and composed of cells communicating with its secretory duct, by which the venom is conveyed to the opening at the base of the fang. The poison-gland is covered by a strong process of the temporal muscle, which is attached to a thin aponeurotic line (tendinous expansion). The greater portion of the fibres of this muscle take their origin from the capsule of the secreting apparatus, which they partially envelop, and then winding round all the posterior (back) part of the gland, and passing behind the commissure (point of union) of the lips, the lower part of the muscle is firmly implanted into the lower-jaw, very far anterior (before) to the angle of the mouth. The process of the temporal muscle which thus surrounds the gland

is very thick and strong, so that it is easy to imagine with what force the poison will by this mechanism be injected into the wounds inflicted by the fangs, seeing that the same muscles which close the jaw at the same time compress the bag of venom with proportionate energy."

The poison of the rattlesnake, when introduced directly into the blood by punctures, or taken into the system by way of the mouth, exhibit the same disproportion of action or result as is seen in all agents employed in the two ways, e. g. *lachesis* (the poison) may be taken internally in doses of from one-half to a drop at a time without any perceptible effect farther than slight nausea and giddiness; while the least particle of the poison injected into the body by the snake, or even innoculated into it accidentally, unless promptly attended to with proper antidotes, will prove fatal.

We now come to speak of the *Apis Mellifica* (Honey Bee), and as we have fully illustrated the position we set out to prove, we shall be very brief.

First, then, every one is acquainted with the powerful effects of the bee poison when carried through or into the skin by the puncture of this insect. It is always most distressing, and in some cases has proved fatal. Now the size of the bee, and the structure of the stinger, are such as to preclude the possibility of there being but a very small quantity of the venom introduced into the flesh of the victim, as no known process of injection is in this case carried on, but the supposition is, that all the poison introduced adheres to the barbed weapon of the insect, and if so, would probably not be the thousandth part of one drop. But internally, this poison has been employed as a medi-

cine in a manner at least to establish the fact, that the system will thus bear it in considerable quantities and not produce any similar effects.

To instance the fact, the virus of the honey bee has been advantageously employed in febrile diseases, also in various diseases of the kidneys, and in some uterine affections, and as an abortive agent. And the dose, compared with the amount innoculated by the stinger, is enormous, and exhibits the same difference of effect in favor of the direct incorporation into the blood over the administration by the mouth, that is so clearly set forth in the preceding examples as illustrations. The dose of the saturated tincture of the honey bee is from five to fifteen drops from three to six times per day, and I have given as high as one hundred and fifty drops in twenty-four hours, without producing any serious consequences.

In the winter of 1867–8 a large number of professional gentlemen of high standing, met in the city of New York to investigate the relative action of medicines, etc., when introduced directly into the system, externally and internally. The results of their experiments were reported in several of the leading Medical Journals at the time; and among other facts it was ascertained that the quantity of some drugs required to produce death when externally administered, could be internally taken in 300 times the quantity, and not produce fatal results. The ratio of action of medicine is undoubtedly five hundred times in favor of external employment.

THE HYPODERMIC SYRINGE, and the results that have been produced with it, are of themselves

sufficient to exhibit to any thinking and scientific mind the superior power of external over internal medication. Still, with that instrument, only a very limited surface is reached, from which absorption occurs: The tissue with which the medicament is brought in contact is principally sub-integumental, and possessed of limited absorbant powers; and the principal objection offered against the introduction of medicines in this manner is, that it is taken into the system in a crude or unassimilated condition. Some have argued that an injury to the system is sustained by the temporary formation of a cyst or sack, and the length of time required for the absorption of the contents after introduction therein. Still, the results of hypodermic injections have been very instructive and satisfactory, notwithstanding the minute quantities of medicine thus introduced; and here the effect is *mainly* by simple absorption alone.

With the Hypodermic Syringe no advantages of diversion or power to remove the cause of disease by external pustulation exists, and the idea of the introduction of medicines into the system in a crude form holds good. But by reference to the most prominent physiological writings, it will be seen that the outside covering of the body possesses all the powers of proper assimillation, for in numerous instances where deglutition (swallowing), has become impossible from obstructions of the throat, the life of the unfortunate was sustained to an incredible length of time by simply applying nutritious agents to the outside of the body. This establishes beyond all doubt or controversy the fact, that the true skin, or *cutis vera*, is as legitimate in its office of introducing nutritious, medicinal and

other agencies into the system, as the stomach and other portions of the alimentary canal.

Therefore, it will be readily seen that the acupuncture instrument is *legitimately the only external method of medical introduction into the human system.* The cuticle is penetrated and the medicament is deposited in the *cutis vera*, or true skin, and produces counter-irritation, absorption and external pustulation, acording to will and the nature of the fluids employed. And as a medicative agency is far preferable to any other method, with the advantages of diversion and the power to irresistably draw the impurities from the system in a safe and proper manner.

CHAPTER III.

THE ACUPUNCTURATOR.

THIS is an instrument the adaptation, character, and importance of which, I subjected to the most *rigid trial possible* in order to determine its utility in my practice, many years before I applied for letters patent, though my instrument then was materially different in its form and construction from the present one. In no single instance where the nature of the case would justify its application have I found it to fail of the most beneficial results in treating a great variety of forms of disease.

By a proper employment of this instrument the whole human organism may be more thoroughly cleansed from diseased action *by removing all impurities from the blood*, than by any or all other remedial

agencies usually employed for such purposes. The *demonstration of facts* becomes the highest form of evidence to a reasoning mind in search of truth. Such *demonstrations*, rather than the volunteered statement of a self-interested inventor and author, is what we ask of an individually interested profession.

The only notoriety I am ambitious of in this matter, is what may be built upon practically demonstrated facts in the case. If the public good is to be subserved by an acquaintance with any new agency by means of which the ravages of contagious and other diseases may be averted, then, certainly, it is the special interest of the public mind to institute the most rigid examination between cause and effect, when any sanitary agencies are proposed as affecting the conditions of the health of society. And I shall most confidently rely upon the equity of the public judgment when measures may be instituted to determine the relative value between this new method and the old one in contagious diseases like the cholera, etc., as well as to conditions of health under circumstances of minor importance, touching the general interests. We do not fear, but court investigation and trial to its fullest extent.

The examination of the Instrument will at once show how well adapted it is for the ends intended. In the mechanism of the *puncturers* you will observe their compound character, containing the principle of delicate and nicely adjusted tubes or ducts by their juxtaposition. Each duct and puncturer, as so many separate and distinct sets, work separately and independently of each other in their action. Then, again, it is constructed so that each and every set of the com-

bined tubes and puncturers may be adjusted out or in, varying from one-sixtieth to one-fourth of an inch, in order to fulfil every desirable end intended in its use.

In the use of the Instrument it must first be supplied, charged, or, more properly, as we use the term, *armed* with the necessary fluids. These fluids are to be conveyed through the ducts of the fine puncturers when used, and by this method deposited at the bottom of each incision made. In this way, with whatever medicated substance the Instrument is charged or *armed*, we aim to reach the blood by as mild or as intense a method as the nature of the case demands. And by this device we are also enabled to employ almost any medicinal agent we desire, as its vehicle of virtue to the fountain of life itself, the blood. By the law of innoculation, now so well understood, we are enabled to introduce *directly* into the blood all the properties of medical agents, attenuated or concentrated at our will, and realize their benefits fully, fitly and absolutely, by the direct line of *cause* and *effect*, more than by or through any other channel known to the medical faculty. Laws long since established, meriting our pleasing admiration, have conducted us to the self-inherent ends they were so wisely designed to fulfil. The grateful homage of mortals requiring medications, and those interested in their results, will flow back in due time as so many tributaries of sacred memories to the name of JENNER, the great apostle of vaccination.

By the laws of *innoculation*, now so well sustained, we are enabled by means of the delicately adjusted Instrument to introduce any appropriate medication directly into the blood, so as to obtain the three-fold action of *counter-irritation*, *integumental ulceration*

and *direct medication*. And I repeat in substance what I have elsewhere said, that the action of medicines directly innoculated into the blood, are very far superior in their mode and tendencies to the action of the same agents when taken by the mouth into the stomach, in the old and ordinary method of medication, to affect the blood.

Investigators of the laws connected with applications of this kind in the administration of medical compounds and constituents, will find opened before them a broad and fruitful field. The quality, quantity, and adaptation of medicinal properties, as well as the condition, circumstances and susceptibility of the patient, are all to be subjects of careful reflection and mature deliberation.

The *cost* of medicines, the mere *finance*, as involved in a dose of medicine, in the hands of a noble-souled practitioner, as he stands by the bedside of his patient, is never dreamed of. The incident is infinitely too trifling as a matter of note. Yet the gross amount consumed in an extensive practice awakens an interest of no little magnitude with any discreet physician. To institute a fit comparison, then, to show the relative difference of the cost of drugs per year in the old and new method, we will say that a physician in a practice requiring $400 worth of drugs in a year in the old way, will by this method require in the same practice not to exceed the worth of $50, and what will be still better, *with far more satisfactory results*. A *trial* is all that is necessary to demonstrate these facts. Truthful conclusions, however, as to the pathology and prognosis of medical administration, towers above all else besides, and readily determines the character and

genius of the practitioner. The result of all his manly inquiry is *Scientific* TRUTH, since, as fitly expressed, "the eternal years of God are hers."

As to the character and comparative merits of the Acupuncturator, I feel that I can do it no better justice than to insert the following from the pen of L. A. Howard, M. D., Michigan; which communication was in reply to a controversy between Dr. Branstrup, of Middleport, Ohio, and Dr. Thwing, of Martinville, Indiana; and appeared in the E. M. Journal, for May, 1868:

"PROF. SCUDDER:—Having observed the article of Dr. O. O. Thwing, in the January number of the Eclectic Medical Journal, relating to an instrument for acupuncture, and your notice of Dr. A. R. Brown's invention for that purpose, with a promise of still further details, I have waited patiently until the appearance of the February number of the Journal, in which you do not mention the above-named invention. There appears, however, an article from the pen of Dr. W. T. Branstrup, of Middleport, Ohio, of considerable interest and good scholarship. But this, in turn, I feel calls for a proper response, in order to enlighten and protect the interests of those concerned. Dr. Branstrup mentions the invention of C. Baunscheidt, and the places at which it may be obtained, etc. Gives price, book, $4,00; instrument, $4,00; Oleum Baunscheidtii, $2,00 per ounce. He then speaks of the invention of J. Firminich. Gives the price of instrument at $4,00 to $7,00; book $1,50; and says this last instrument contains oil to last many years, etc. Says it is preferable for two reasons. "1st. It punctures and applies the oil at the same time.

2d. No oil is wasted." The doctor closes by giving general rules for its application, etc.

He fails, however, to notice a third invention of the same class, and to say the least, fully as good as the preceding ones, viz., the invention of one Fredk Klee, of W. B. N. Y. The doctor evidently, notwithstanding he is far in advance of many in the profession, was not well informed in regard to the invention before referred to by Prof. Scudder in the January number of Journal, which is, unquestionably, the perfection of the whole matter, so to speak, being entirely superior to all of them. This instrument was invented by Dr. A. R. Brown, of Albion, in this State, and is called the Renovator. It is accompanied with three bottles of medicine and a concise, but very comprehensive medical work, embracing both external and internal treatment. The Renovator has been quite generally used in this section of country, and is highly approved of. In the practice of medicine, I find the best to be always the cheapest in the long run.

Several years ago, while in business with Dr. E. M. Shaw of this county, we became aware of the existence of the Baunscheidt and Firminich instruments. We immediately procured them, and some oleum Baunscheidtii. We employed them thoroughly, and found them to act very well as counter-irritants, this being their only usefulness, and in this respect they fell short of our expectations. We found, also, that it required but a very few applications (if extensive only two to four), to entirely exhaust the oil in the Firminich instrument, without which it would produce no effects beyond a slight smarting for a brief period, caused by the pricking with the puncturers, instead, as

the doctor says, of the oil "lasting many years." In ordinary practice, the whole would be discharged by the Labenswecker in one day. So that the cost of oil became a matter of real financial interest to us. Again, in all three instruments, first mentioned, the puncturers are groups set closely together, of common sewing needles, having no cutting edges. The points pressing into the tissue, the severity of the operation was complained of in many cases. But the principal objections to these instruments are these: The needles in the Firminich instrument pass through a packing of cotton, over which the cloth or skin is drawn and tied. The others lack the packing, having only the caps, (one thickness) tied over the end through which the needles pass. They are applied to the desired surface; and the ol. Baunscheidtii is subsequently rubbed on. Thus, of the two, I regard the trouble of arrangement in the Firminich instrument as the greater, and there certainly is no more waste of oil with these latter (the Klee and Baunscheidt,) instruments than with the other. Now, it would be very troublesome to change this packing and capping every time these instruments are employed, and yet, every one familiar with the action of specific virus (as in vaccination), will at once see the great danger that exists in using them on an individual so diseased, with an absorbing packing, or skin, cloth, etc., to take up and retain the poison; so that when the puncturers are again applied to a second party, it may be thereby transmitted.

Nor will any method recommended, as with the Firminich instrument, etc., ("jerk the needle a few times into a piece of fresh bacon, clean paper, etc.,") serve to obviate the danger. Furthermore, the com-

pounds employed, if correctly stated, are objectionable even as counter-irritants. The Firminich compound is said to be a combination from cantharides and euphorbium, with ol. tiglii.

According to the representation of some prominent Germans, the original ol. Baunscheidtii is the result of macerating honey bees (working ones,) in pure olive oil for many days in a gentle heat, during which time they are frequently shaken. They should be put into a ground stopper, tincture bottle, and shaken until very angry, before the oil is poured on them, or they may be thoroughly mashed. At a proper period the oil should be carefully filtered and bottled, when it is fit for use. This statement appears probable from the fact that the stings and bites of insects first suggested to Bauuscheidt his system. Others hold that the oil is the result of some vegetable or animal peculiar to that climate, but I know of no proper authority to sustain such an opinion. For several years past, I have discarded the use of these instruments, choosing the Renovator, and accompanying compounds of Dr. Brown. The instrument constitutes a complete set of ducts, twelve in number, so arranged as to deposit in each incision a minute portion of the fluid contained within the chamber. It produces but slight pain in its application, and the points of absorption may be multiplied to any required number in a few seconds. It can only discharge fluid at the points, is easily cleaned, and readily supplied with medicines as desired. The ducts can be set out to the length required, from one-sixtieth to one-fourth of an inch. Will fulfill all the indications of counter-irritants generally, abolishing all necessity for mustard, blisters, irritating

plasters, setons, issues, etc. It also acts as a medium for direct medication, through absorption from the *cutis vera*, and in my hands it has far exceeded all my anticipations, having succeeded with it in cases where I had failed with the hypodermic syringe, and general internal treatment, thoroughly tried. The Renovator is small, cleanly, and well adapted to being carried in the vest pocket. The medicines are prepared mainly from the most valuable articles in the vegetable Materia Medica in common use, so grouped together as to form the three fluids named."

CHAPTER IV.

THE ORIGIN OF THE INSTRUMENT.

THE idea of employing medicines to any considerable extent as an *external* remedy for diseases, first occurred to me in the year 1852, while practicing medicine in Jackson Co., Michigan. A very severe and almost fatal case of congestion of the lungs demanded my earnest and prompt attention. In casting around for some active remedy, it occurred to me that some *external* agency to produce a severe irritation would materially aid my further attacks upon the internal foe—seemingly so defiant of all other approaches. Hence, taking my scarificator from my pocket and guaging the lancets so they would just cut through the skin, I lubricated the blades with a compound of the oils of capsicum, lobelia, cinnamon, etc., and applied it to the fleshy portion of the chest over the region of the lungs and rubbed on the compound with

my hand. The result was almost instantaneous relief, to my own surprise. But in a few hours afterward my patient was found laboring under the extreme prostration and symptoms common as a result of the repeated internal administration of lobelia; and I had not given a particle of that drug internally, and consequently knew the result was attributable only to external absorption of the lobelia oil. This circumstance at once suggested to my mind the expediency of bringing out an instrument suitable for external application in various forms of diseases.

The instrument I then immediately made was composed of six sets of lancets—two comprising a set placed side by side, one-eighth of an inch apart at their base, but converging until their points came together, yet the point of one blade extending a very trifle beyond the other, in order to do the puncturing with only one point. By the time this fine point entered the true skin the shorter one would pass through the epidermis, separating the incision so as to allow the fluid to enter for its deposit, as it flowed down between the blades.

The body of the instrument was composed of common tinners' solder, containing a diaphragm—a feed opening for the fluid—and a floor near the points of the puncturers with holes, through which they projected as they were gauged.

This imperfect instrument was of great value to me in a great many cases, when I could prevail on my patients to allow me to use it, and really fulfilled al the indications for which counter-irritants were employed.

Sometimes I applied it by gently tapping on the surface, and at other times by drawing the instruments over the parts to be irritated in a manner to have the blades slightly cut the skin.

But on account of the severity of this rude instrument, I was compelled after a time to nearly abandon its use. Yet this same simple device was to me the stepping-stone to a principle of substantial importance, and has been carefully preserved as a relic of other days. At that time, however, I did not realize its true value, as since taught me by years of study, and experience in its application with compounds philosophically and appropriately arranged for the curing of diseases by directly affecting the blood.

In using an instrument of this character, the suggestion forcibly arises in the mind of any medical gentleman well acquainted with the physiological action of virus of any kind when transmitted from one individual to another—whether in applying a set of puncturers to the person of an individual in whose blood exists a specific virus—*will there not be a very strong probability of a transmission of the infection to second parties?* I answer freely that the objection is a vital one to *all* instruments whose perforators are packed with such like articles as cotton, and pass through cloth before entering the skin—and more especially if they are constantly penetrating through the capping, and thence into the skin, and then being withdrawn, and, as it were, being wiped on the cloth, thereby leaving the virus accumulated on it, and the next time the puncturers pass through it they will undoubtedly receive minute particles of whatever virus was present and convey it into the second person. But

by reference to chapter V, "*How to clean the Instrument*," the reader will find all these objections met, or fully provided against. Again, my present instrument has sharp cutting edges from points of puncturers to upper portion of bevel, and therefore enters the skin with much greater ease and far less pain than can be done by round needles. Again, they are so arranged as to act as a duct or tube, thereby freely conveying the medicament with which the diaphragm is filled, directly to the bottom of the incisions. Again, there being no absorbent packing inside, as cotton, etc., the fluid may easily all be removed from the chamber, and another, of different character, readily introduced, which is an inestimable desideratum in an instrument of this character. This, it is easily seen, would not be the case with an instrument containing an agent capable of retaining a considerable portion of the fluid last employed, and which is now required to be replaced by another, capable of fulfilling entirely different indications.

CHAPTER V.

HOW TO USE AND CLEAN THE INSTRUMENT.

1. Remove the cap from the small end of the instrument, introduce the kind of fluid you intend to use, then replace the small cap on the instrument again.

2. Invert the *Instrument* with small end *downwards*, retaining it in this position while removing the cap from the large end.

3. Now you will set out the puncturers or needles by the set screw at the opposite end, to any distance your

judgment may dictate, say one-sixteenth of an inch. The *Instrument* in this condition is now ready for use.

4. *The process of* USING *is exceedingly simple. Its application is by gently tapping the puncturers freely all over the surface you desire tb affect.*

5. Having used the *Instrument*, you will now set out the puncturers still further, say one-eighth of an inch, for the purpose of cleaning it. This done, you will turn the large or puncturing end downwards. Now repeatedly and briskly tap the puncturers upon the even surface of several folds of cotton cloth. This will effectually clean the points from all impurities, and prevent the possibility of their transmitting any infected properties from one human system to another.

6. The puncturers being now thoroughly cleaned after using, you will set them back out of sight in the instrument by the gauge or set screw, so as to be *positive* that their points will not be injured by the cap when replaced. Bear it distinctly in mind that the large cap should never be screwed on to its place while the puncturers protrude outwards, and neither should the puncturers be set out while the cap is on, lest in either case the sharp points be broken or materially damaged.

The changing of fluids, closing up the instrument, wiping and caring for, will all suggest themselves to any one of ordinary reflection.

CHAPTER VI.

TREATING DISEASE—THE FLUIDS, THEIR ADAPTATION AND NUMBER.

IN a very large proportion of diseases treated by me for several years past by the new method, I have found them to yield to the potency of the several fluids I have adopted with a readiness of action that has really astonished me. Their beneficent and sanitary effects, when properly applied, leave no room for doubt, but the cure of disease by the process of accupuncturation and the fluids attendant as the innoculating element, is *far more speedy and certain than can possibly be effected by the* INTERNAL *administration of medicine* alone.

And yet such is the incredulity of man under a given condition of things, that in this case I have deemed it for the best to blend my old method of treating diseases with *internal* remedies, to some extent, with the external method.

In employing many of the prescriptions hereafter given in this treatise, I have only administered them as simple *auxilaries* to the use of the *Instrument*, for the purpose of filling up the inevitable chasm, so to speak, in the prejudices of society. The public have been educated to think and *believe* there exists no possible method of healing human maladies only by swallowing an untold and unlimited amount of drugs, no matter for the applause of the patient's palate, or

its open revolt, the thing must be swallowed down—"the doctor knows best." Now, certainly, no blame can be attached to public opinion in this regard, for the innocent origin of the cause of this state of things. To change these affairs is very difficult for the following reasons:

1. Physicians have been accustomed to give, and the people to receive, medicine with unquestioning confidence on both sides, and hence the difficulty to produce any sudden change.

2. There exist many cases *in truth*, that may be benefitted by the use of internal medicines conjointly with the *Instrument*. Some conditions, indeed, render it actually necessary that both, internal and external remedies, be conjointly employed, to effect the end intended as a safe and sure remedy.

It is not intended that the *Instrument* and the fluids employed, shall be adored as the *sine qua non* of all medical intelligence. We bring no deifying sentiments as tributes before the shrine of some utopian god, whose healing power is final for all the maladies of mortal man.

The *fluids*, as the best medical compounds in my power, to originate upon any scientific principle, are to be used with the acupuncturing instrument, and the method of their application have invariably produced such beneficial and sanitary results, that I am satisfied to commend them in all confidence as worthy at least of their chances to public favor, when tested within their legitimate sphere of remedial appliances.

In the use of the *Instrument*, it is required to employ a number of medicated compounds to render its application efficient. These agents must from necessi-

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ty be so classified as to meet the general indications manifested by different forms of disease, as always met with in the practice of physic.

The fewer in number of these fluids, the better, providing their constituents and compounds are of the class and character to fully justify their use in the ends sought. To insure this result, there must be some general principles of diseased action, corresponding with the several compounds employed, and the specific character and tendency of the elements composing the fluids, to produce the results intended.

I have aimed to illustrate the method and extent by which the agency of the *Instrument* and *fluids* are capable of removing obstructions consequent upon diseased action.

For the convenience of ready comprehension, however, I will divide and classify diseased action into three general branches:

1. Diseases characterized by *general* febrile and inflammatory action, as fevers *generally*.

2. Diseases whose forms are characterized by *local* inflammatory action, as *local* inflammations, congestion, etc.

3. All classes of disease confined more particularly to the stomach or any other portion of the alimentary canal.

By the above classification of diseases, then, it will be understood that the *fluids* form a *trio*, and that a harmony of results is sought in the blended trinity, diseases and fluids.

The *fluids*, then, are *three* in number, simply for convenience in reaching results adapted in the nature of cause and effect.

Fluid No. 1 This fluid is employed in all the forms of fever in general.

Fluid No. 2 This fluid is adapted and intended for all congestions, extravasations, local inflammations, etc.

Fluid No. 3. This is employed in all forms of bowel diseases, as cholera, cholerine, cholera morbus diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.

This fluid in its intense external action may extend to the whole surface of the body, removing at once all internal excitement and irritation, arresting the centralizing tendencies common to those diseases, and by absorption of the fluids, the diseased action is removed, the nervous energies are restored and the general circulation is again equalized.

In the further details of the practice, as offered in these pages, I trust the reader will readily comprehend the instrument, fluids and medicine generally required for their successful and satisfactory appliance.

CHAPTER VII.

IN WHAT FORM DO MEDICINES ACT MOST IN HARMONY WITH NATURE?

WE will first answer this inquiry by saying, in that form in which they are the most completely soluble in the stomach, and therefore within the reach of immediate absorption. We will now go on to give our own limited views of the laws that govern this condition of medicines, or what is required in order

to have medicines within the reach of the absorbent and assimilative powers of the stomach and bowels. All highly concentraned agents that are of an irritating, vesicating, or eschorotic nature, whether of animal, mineral, or vegetable origin, unless so prepared by being compounded with some soluble agent which will divide and subdivide their particles, and so unite with them as to render them immediately soluble in the fluids of the stomach, thereby destroying their power for local action under the law of chemical destruction or change, will, when received into the stomach, act upon its mucous lining and produce a greater or less degree of local destruction of that membrane, and, if an agent of very active power, it will generally extend its ravages to the serous and muscular tissues of the organ, doing great mischief. I have no doubt but a very large share of the cases of acute gastritis (acute inflammation of the stomach), so frequently met with under the practice of emphatically heroic physicians, and especially those cases presenting themselves after or during a course of heroic medication, are the result strictly of ignorance upon this subject.

Again, medicines that are of a nature to be insoluble in the stomach, not only are of frequent detriment to the patient, but fail (from want of being in a condition to become absorbed and assimilated) to render any assistance in the cure or alleviation of the malady for which they were given. Now the unobstructed *vis medicatrix naturæ* is far better than such a course of unwise intermeddling. In other words, to do nothing is preferable to doing no good and some harm; and those not giving a full share of attention to this subject had better adopt homeopathy, and administer sugar pills,

or, Dr. Jennings like, give "bread pills and colored water."

Some concentrated medicines are unirritating and incapable of doing local injury. Quinine, salicine, cornin, hydrastin, geranin, etc., are of this class. Still for want of soluble power (power to dissolve), and agents of this class not being properly combined with a proper assistant solvent, the stomach fails in its efforts to reduce them to a condition necessary for their beneficial effects, and not having the expected action, the practitioner takes his own ignorance of organic laws as evidence against them, condemning not only the medicines as worthless, but the manufacturer as a deceiver and scoundrel.

Concentrated medicines are very convenient, when we consider that we can get the strength of a pound of *podophyllum* (mandrake), or *phytolacca* (scoke), etc., in an ounce bottle, or that of two pounds of *hydrastis* (golden seal), *sanguinaria* (blood-root), *caulophyllum* (blue cohosh), *scutelaria* (skull-cap), etc., in the same sized bottle, and only have to pay the transportation on so small a package instead of paying for the same or double the number of pounds that there are ounces, and a much larger proportion of bulk. If we only know how to make proper use of them after we get them, all will be well, and all parties will be the gainers by the operation. I will here remark that in the greater majority of conditions, Nature has undoubtedly, in her distribution of medicinal power, combined it in its varied and multiform conditions in the juices of plants, etc., in a proportion or ratio of strength properly adapted to the solvent and absorbent power of the human stomach. But there certainly

can be no objections in the minds of reasoning persons to improving by art what nature has done by throwing away some of the gross matter with which nature has combined her healing treasures; certainly not if other and better articles are incorporated with the medicinal virtues of such agents instead. Now *podophyllum* yields about one-sixteenth part of its weight in active principle, or one ounce of *podophyllin* to the pound of dried roots. Now it is undoubtedly safe to thoroughly triturate sixteen grains of white sugar with one grain of *podophyllin* and thus administer it; but still I prefer to employ from thirty to forty grains of the sugar to the grain of medicine (white sugar is undoubtedly as good an agent as exists with which to dilute medicines), although our homeopathic friends, in the attenuation of what they choose to call glanderine and farcine, etc., employ the mucilage of gum arabic. "Glanders, the malignt catarrh of the horse, and farcy, which is tertiary glanders. * * * * By the aid of an experienced veterinary surgeon (* * *) procure in small dram bottles the matter from the nose and from the lungs of infected horses, immediately after their destruction." (*North American Homeopathic Journal.*) This and kindred dainties they direct to have diluted with the gum arabic mucilage, etc., but as we do not employ as medicines such good things, we will leave them to prepare and use them as they see fit.

Again, concentrated medicines, such as are measurably insoluble in the stomach, whether of an organic nature to do local injury to that organ or not, will, on account of their extreme tardiness of solution, fail to manifest their action, and a quantity that will have no

perceptible action when administered clear, will often act promptly when combined properly with assistant solvents. Reader, whoever you may be, who intend to give much internal medicine, study carefully three things, viz.: never give anything that can do your patients constitutional injury,—study to give your medicines with the least possible inconvenience to the recipients,—and endeavor honestly to procure the most speedy recovery possible under the circumstances. These, strictly observed, with a liberal medical education and good judgement, you must, you certainly will succeed.

CHAPTER VIII.

BATHING.

THE important part performed by the human skin in the process of sustaining life and health, is such as to render it second in importance to no other organ of the body. Its innumerable excretory ducts are so important in their functions, that it is admitted to be a fact that life cannot be maintained any material length of time with the distruction of one-third of the surface of the body. Or, by covering the body with an impervious substance, so as to prevent the escape of matter that is in process of elimination, will very speedily have an observable effect upon the person so covered, and if allowed long to remain, will produce serious consequences. And the absorbent powers of the skin are no less important to life than the exhalent powers.

And the power of this organ to properly perform its functions is dependent entirely upon the condition in which it is kept. In regard to the power of the skin for absorption, CARPENTER, page 502, § 676, says: "The mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is by no means the only channel through which nutritive or other substances may be introduced into the circulating apparatus. The *lymphatic* system is present in all animals which have a lacteal system, and the two evidently constitute one set of vessels. The lymphatics, however, instead of commencing on the intestinal walls, are distributed through the greater part of the body, especially on the skin; their origins cannot be clearly traced, but they seem in general to form a plexus in the substance of the tissues, from which the convergent trunks arise. After passing, like the lacteals, through a series of glandular bodies (the precise nature of which will be presently considered, § 682), they empty their contents into the same receptacle with the lacteals, and the mingled products of both pass into the sanguiferous system. We find in the skin, also, a most copious distribution of capillary blood-vessels, the arrangement of which is by no means unlike that of the blood-vessels of the alimentary canal; and its surface is further extended by the elevations that form the sensory papillæ, which are in many points comparable to the intestinal vili, although their special function is so different. In the lowest tribes of animals, and in the earliest condition of the higher, it would seem as if absorption by the *external surface* is almost equally important to the maintainance of life with that which takes place through the internal reflection of it, forming the walls of the di-

gestive cavity. In the adult condition of the higher animals, however, the special function of the latter is so much exalted that it usually supercedes the necessity of any other supply; and the function of the cutaneous and pulmonary surfaces may be considered as rather that of exhalation than of absorption. But there are peculiar conditions of the system in which the exhibition of fluid through these surfaces is performed with great activity, supplying what would otherwise be a most important deficiency. It may take place either through the direct application of fluid through the surface, or even through the medium of atmosphere, in which a greater or less proportion of watery vapor is usually dissolved. This absorption occurs most vigorously when the system has been drained of its fluid, either by an excess of excretions, or by a diminution of the regular supply." Again, § 677: "It may be desirable to adduce some individual cases which will set this function in a striking point of view; and those may be first noticed in which the absorption took place through the contact of *liquids* with the skin. It is well known that shipwrecked sailors and others who are suffering from thirst, owing to the want of fresh water, find it greatly alleviated, or altogether relieved, by dipping their clothes into the sea and putting them on while still wet, or by frequently immersing their own bodies. Dr. Currie relates the case of a patient laboring under *dysphagia* (difficulty of swallowing) in its most advanced stage, the introduction of any nutriment whatever, either fluid or solid, into the stomach, having become perfectly impracticable. Under these melancholy circumstances, an attempt was made to prolong his

existence by the exhibition of nutritive enemata (injections), and by immersion of the body, night and morning, in a bath of milk and water. During the continuance of this plan, his weight, which had been previously rapidly diminishing, remained stationary, although the quantity of execretions was increased. How much of the absorption, which must have been effected to replace the amount of excreted fluid is to be attributed to the baths, and how much to the enemata, is not easy to say; but it is important to remark that the thirst which was troublesome during the first days of the patient's abstinence, was abated, and as he declared, removed by the tepid bath, in which he had the most grateful sensations." "It cannot be doubted," Dr. Currie observes, "that the discharge by stool and perspiration exceeded the weight of the clysters; and the loss by the urinary secretion, which increased from 24 oz. to 36 oz. under this system, is only to be accounted for by the cutaneous absorption." Dr. S. Smith mentions that a man, who had lost nearly 3 lbs. by perspiration during an hour and a quarter's labor in a very hot atmosphere, regained 8 oz. by immersion in a warm bath at 95° for half an hour. The experiments of Dr. Madden (Prize Essay on Cutaneous Absorption, pp. 59–63) show that a positive increase usually takes place in the weight of the body during immersion in the warm bath, even though there is at the same time a loss of weight by pulmonary exhalation, and by transudation* from the skin.

* That part of the function of cutaneons transpiration, which consists in simple exhalation, is of course completely checked by such immersion; but that which is the result of an actual secretory process in the cutaneous glands is increased by heat, even though this be accomplished with moisture.

This increase was in some instances as much as 5 drams in half an hour; whilst the loss of weight during the previous half hour had been 6½ drams, so that, if the same rate of loss were continued in the bath, the real gain by absorption must have been nearly an ounce and a half. Why this gain was much less than in the cases just alluded to, is at once accounted for by the fact that there was no deficiency in the latter cases of the fluids naturally present in the body.

§678. "The quantity of water which may be imbibed from the *vapor* of the atmosphere would exceed belief, were not the facts on which the assertion rests beyond all question. Dr. Dill relates the case of a diabetic patient, who for five weeks passed 24 lbs. of urine each twenty-four hours; his ingesta during the same period amounted to 22 lbs. At the commencement of the disease he weighed 145 lbs., and when he died 27 lbs. of loss had been sustained. The daily excess of the excretions over the ingesta could not have been less than 4 lbs., making 140 pounds for the thirty-five days during which the complaint lasted. If from this we deduct the amount of diminution which the weight of the body sustained during the time, we shall still have 113 lbs. to be accounted for, which can only have entered the body from the atmosphere. A case of ovarian dropsy has been recorded, in which it was observed that the patient, during eighteen days, drank 692 ozs., or, 43 pints of fluid, and that she discharged by urine and by paracentesis (tapping) 1,298 ozs., or 91 pints, which leaves a balance of 606 ozs., or 38 pints, to be similarly accounted for."

The following remarkable fact is mentioned by Dr. Watson, in his Chemical Essays: "A lad at New-

market, having been almost starved, in order that he might be reduced to a proper weight for riding a match, was weighed at 9 A. M., and again at 10 A. M.; and he was found to have gained nearly 30 ozs. in weight in the course of this hour, though he had only drank half a glass of wine in the interim."

"A parallel instance was related to the author by the late Sir G. HILL, then governor of St. Vincent. A jockey had been for some time in training for a race, in which that gentleman was much interested, and had been reduced to the proper weight. On the morning of the trial, being much oppressed with thirst, he took one cup of tea, and shortly afterwards his weight was found to have increased 6 lbs., so that he was incapaciated for riding. Nearly the whole of the increase in the former case, and at least three-fourths in the latter, must be attributed to cutaneous absorption, which function was probably stimulated by the wine that was taken in the one case, and by the tea in the other."

§ 679. "Not only water, but substances dissolved in it, may be thus introduced. It has been found that, after bathing in infusions of madder, rhubarb and turmerick, the urine was tinged with these substances; and that a garlic plaster affected the breath, when every care was taken, by breathing through a tube connected with the exterior of the department, that the odor should not be received into the lungs. Garlic acid has been found in the urine, after the external application of a decoction of a bark containing it; and the soothing influence, in cases of neuralgic pain, of the external applicatian of cherry-laurel water, is well known. Many saline substances are absorbed by the

skin, when applied to it in solution; and it is interesting to remark, that, contrary to what happens in regard to the absorption of these from the alimentary canal (whole channel from mouth to rectum), they are for the most part more readily discoverable in the absorbents than in the veins. This is probably due to the fact that the imbibation of them is governed entirely by physical laws, in obedience to which they pass most readily into the vessels which present the thinest walls and largest surface. In the intestines the vascular plexus (net-work) on each vein is far more extensive than the ramifying lacteal which originates in it; and as the walls of the veins are thin, there is considerable facility for the entrance of saline and other substances into the general current of the circulation; but in the skin, the lymphatics are distributed much more minutely and extensively than the veins; and soluble matters, therefore, enter them in preference to the veins. The absorbent power of the lymphatics of the skin is well known by the following experiment. A bandage having been tied by SCHREGER round the hind leg of a puppy, the limb was kept for 24 hours in tepid milk; at the expiration of this period, the lymphatics were found full of milk, whilst the veins contained none. In repeating this experiment upon a young man, no milk could be detected in the blood drawn from a vein. It has been shown by MUELLER that when the posterior extremities of a frog were kept for two hours in a solution of prussiate of potass, the salt had freely entered the lymphatics, but had not entered the veins. It does not follow, however, from these and similar experiments, that in all tissues the lymphatics absorb more readily than the veins; for as

the capillary blood-vessels in the lungs are much more freely exposed to the surface of the air-cells than are the lymphatics, we should, on the principles just now stated, expect the former to absorb more readily. This appears from experiment to be the case, for, when a solution of prussiate of potass was injected by MAYER into the lungs, the salt could be detected in the serum of the blood much sooner than in the lymph, and in the blood of the left cavities of the heart before it had reached the right." With the foregoing facts in view, the vast importance of maintaining a proper healthy condition of the skin will readily be admitted, and in order to do this, two things are really necessary: first, to open the pores by a proper exhalent action, and secondly, to remove all obstructing matter from the surface of the body, in order to develope the full capacities of the skin, as well as to produce a proper condition for it, to be enabled to perform fully and properly both the offices of excretion and absorption. There never was, in all probability, a subject more egregiously abused than has been this subject of bathing and proper management of the surface of the human body. In fact, it has been hobby rode and re-rode, until absurdity and mischief has grown to be the general rule with many publications upon this subject. The idea that a man is so fishy in his organism as to require to be in the water a large portion of the time, or that he is such a hot-blooded animal as to require the constant application of cold water to his surface, in order to carry off the supernatent heat, is simply ridiculous. In many constitutions the calorific functions are so deficient, that there is generally a want of a proper amount of heat in the system to maintain a

healthy vital action. In such cases, the manner of bathing and time between ablutions is a very important item. One lady of this class of constitution, with whom I became acquainted a few months before her death, and who was at that time beyond recovery, informed me that she obtained Fowler & Wells' *Hydropathic Journal* some three and a half years previously, and became a convert to its dogmas, and that she had bathed every morning for three years in cold water, with the result continually of declining health, and yet she had never (strange to say) even suspected that the constantly increasing coldness of the body, and breaking down of its general nervous energies, was caused by the constant application of the water carrying off the caloric from her body until I so informed her; and then I could not induce her to discontinue it and adopt a stimulating tonic and nutritious course, but she actually obtained assistance and continued the bath for six months longer, at which time she died of paralysis. This lady was a Mrs. BOND, who came from the East, and stopped in Michigan, in order to regain her health by the influence of a western climate. She died at Litchfield, Hillsdale County. If the Creator had intended to have the human organism constantly in water, He would have fashioned it after BARNUM'S mermaid, and furnished it with tail and fins. Some constitutions, of course, will bear far more frequent bathing than others. And as the manner of bathing has very much to do with the result, and no two persons will generally apply the bath in the same manner exactly alike, or will understand equally well the proper conditions of the system when it is applied, therefore of all things done ordinarily for the sick,

there is none in which there is a less amount of good common sense exercised. No one application of a medicinal nature really deserves greater attention, or requires more scientific knowledge, than does the art of bathing properly and at proper times. And any person to be fully qualified to act the part of a correct hydropathist, should be thoroughly acquainted with all the departments of science required to constitute a good, competent practitioner of medicine. I intend to submit a few practical ideas upon the subject, which will be of vast use to the reader, if he shall comply faithfully with the suggestions. Bathing, in a state of health (unless laboring at very dusty employments), *once a week*, is amply sufficient. The body should never be immersed, and continued in cold water but a very short time, say not more than one or two minutes, when the blood is heated by active exertion, or otherwise, and if the water is entered under such circumstances, the exercise for a few minutes after leaving the *cold* bath should be sufficient to induce a moderate perspiration all over the body.

No more fruitful source of disease exists than the very common practice of laboring in summer until Saturday night, and then, while the blood is heated, to "go in swimming," and remain from thirty to sixty minutes, leaving the water with the perspiration thoroughly and suddenly checked. I believe it to be far less sinful to go quietly on Sunday morning and wash when the blood is cool, than to commit *suicide* on Saturday night, although it is better to obey the injunction: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," etc. None but really necessary work should be done on that day. To stand in a tub of warm

water in a room where no air currents can reach you, is by far the better way to bathe, using castile soap, soda, or some other agent, to thoroughly cleanse the skin; then, your blood being heated at such a time, will do no harm. But our main object is to direct the nurse in a proper method and time of application in the process of bathing, when applied to the sick. In some forms of disease the impervious condition of the skin, and in others the rapidly accumulating noxious matters being constantly eliminated from the body and remaining upon the skin, and if not removed, being subject to absorption, renders some proper measure for reducing the skin in any case to a normal condition, actually necessary, in order that nature may be left free from obstruction, and health be as speedily restored as possible. In cases of bathing, the first precaution is to see that no current of air flows upon the wet surface, so as to produce a sense of chiliness while in the act of ablution. In all forms of disease where there is a stated time in which high febrile action prevails, the bathing should be done at the time when the fever is the highest. In such cases the bath may be moderately cold and do no harm. In all low grades of fever the bath should be warm, and in the high grades it is better to wash the surface of the body all over every two or three days, with a good solution of warm soda water or castile soap, in addition to the cold bath, but the washing with the cleansing agent should be done when the fever is off, or during the sweating stage, when the skin can easily be entirely cleansed. In the high febrile action you can apply the cold bath every time the fever arises to a full stage, which will generally be every day or every

second day. This application being only resorted to, to equalize the circulation, it can be as well done, if the patient is feeble, by rolling in a cold wet sheet, in which case leave the sheet around the patient until the fever runs off; then have dry bed clothes, well heated by the fire, ready, and as soon as possible change from the wet to the dry and warm. While in the wet sheet see that no cold air is allowed to pass into the bed. If the wet sheet is not convenient, wet a sponge (good size), or a suitable piece of cloth, in cold water, then wring the water measurably out, and often repeating this process, sponge the whole surface several times over, or until the skin appears cool or moderately so, and in case the fever does not recede in the course of an hour afterwards, re-apply as before. A warm alkaline-saline or saponaceous bath may be applied in the same manner, where the patient is feeble. In low grades of disease a warm sponging should be gone through with every day, and with all the friction that the patient will bear. In all cases of general washing, where the strength of the patient will bear the fatigue necessary—and in almost all cases of chronic disease they will bear it, and generally be benefited by it, and also in acute diseases many times — in such cases the best manner of bathing is the following: Raise the temperature of the room to blood-heat, or so that it will produce no chiliness to a naked person with a dry skin. See that no currents of air are flowing to cause a chill to the patient. Now throw down a large blanket, so as to shield the carpet, or, if the floor is not so covered, in order to shield the feet from the floor, and also to close any apertures that may be in it. Then set a washtub on the center of the

blanket, and fill it half full of soft water, as hot as the feet will bear; now let the patient be seated by the side of the tub, and place the feet in it while the body remains well covered, until the perspiration starts freely all over the body; if this does not occur in twenty minutes, add a little boiling water to that in the tub, and give the patient to drink some warm mint tea. When this condition is fully developed, be sure that the temperature of the room has not diminished; then let the patient stand up in the tub, and with the help of an assistant wash all over with castile soap suds, soda water (warm), or whatever desired, and then rinse the whole body with the water in the tub, wipe the body dry, and rub it well; then put on the under clothes, which must be clean, well aired and heated, and ready for wearing; then scrape the feet, if there is dead skin on them, wash, wipe and rub them well, and then put on well heated, clean, dry stockings, and then return to the bed, which must be well aired and the sheets warmed, or, if able, return to your avocation. It is important for those considered well to go through with such a course of bathing before bed time, in which case (unless the bed is in the same room), sit until the room and system cools down to a normal condition, before retiring. Persons in a state of health will be vastly benefitted by following this course of bathing themselves once in ten days, especially in warm weather.

One of the very best baths is the spirit vapor bath, but on account of inconvenience, etc., in applying, I will here omit its description.

CHAPTER IX.

DIET FOR THE SICK.

THE digestive powers or the stomach, whether in health or in sickness, are usually measured by the amount of secretion of gastric fluid and the *quality* of the same. *Quantity* and *quality* are both to be considered by the nurse having charge of the sick, as to articles of diet, always. If the amount of secretion of gastric fluid is sufficient for the purposes of a healthy digestion in the stomach, nature will readily indicate the fact at once. In such a case, the demand for the more solid substances of food and the larger amount, will be indicased by the gustatory pleasure and sensations of comfort in the reception of the same. If the proper secretions are wanting, or are in a deranged condition, the most exquisite quality of food and the smallest amount tendered, will instinctively be repelled or loathed, by what we denominate "a want of appetite." The *appetite*, then, more than almost any other sensitive function of the animal economy, will become the ready chronicler of the truthful consideration of the system as to health. Nature bears no false testimony here. All the springs of life center in the normal action of the stomach, and the proper assimilation of food in the process of digestion. These first instincts of nature being duly considered in this regard by the nurse, they will then be able to judge more discreetly relative to diet for the sick. Now

then, many persons who act as nurses go widely from the mark by supposing fluids and those articles of a bland nature, are more easily digested than more solid food, and that meats are more objectionable than articles containing a large amount of starch and sugar. This is not necessarily the true state of the case. Often among the more easily digestive articles of food are to be reckoned wild animals and fowls, owing to the fact, in a great measure, that they are so abundantly supplied with muscular fiber, and, in a ratio with domestic animals, decreasing in the adipose or fatty substance. Now in all cases, too much fluid for the proportion of nutriment certainly retards digestion. There is a very striking peculiarity in regard to the result reached by the stomach in the act of digestion of various nutritious substances, which is actually necessary to have borne in mind by the nurse whose business it is to have charge of the sick, and which facts will fully prove the absurdity of any one following a routine course of diet. It becomes actually necessary to have a change of diet in order ta maintain an appetite, as the constant use of any one article will produce disgust with the recipient and retard digestion in the stomach. If we eat milk, white of eggs, the seed of the pea, or the flesh of animals, these substances must all be reduced in the stomach to the form of albumen. Milk is a substance arranged by nature as being alone the only substance containing *variety* sufficient for the growth and relish of the recipients in the adolescent state; but this does not hold good with adults, for they, having become fully matured, require more solid food. Milk, it will be observed, contains considerable *albumen* (caseine), a large proportion of

oily matter, and sugar. Now this fact shows why milk ranks *first* as an article of diet in the provision of nature.

Still in many diseased conditions, and more especially where there is a greater or less degree of febrile action in the system, the caseine will be formed into a very tough curd and thereby become indigestible and injurious. And again, it so happens in many cases of diseased action, that the stomach contains too little pepsine, or the active principle of the gastric juice, to properly form a curd; the *pepsine* being supposed to be a modification of albumen, and its office to act as a ferment. It will readily appear that to cook the milk with the simple article of flour of wheat and you add vastly to the value of the food, prevent the formation of any tough curd, and form a combination in which the vinous fermentation can very easily and readily be produced, and complete digestion be easily performed. Milk porridge I regard as among the very best articles of diet. Again, the flavor of the various articles of food is actually necessary to stimulate digestion. The principal, *osmazome*, which is a protine compound, possessing the peculiar aroma imparted to the broth in cookery, is vastly essential to stimulate the desires for eating, and assists greatly in the secretion of the gastric fluid, and the same may be said of all substances that agreeably excite the appetite, whether through the nasal or pneumogastric nerves, or both conjointly. Frequent change of diet is of first importance, as well as variety of kind, in the management of the sick. Corn meal gruel is a very excellent article of diet, if not too long continued or used too much alone, so as to cause disgust in the

patient. I will here say that ordinarily no diet should be carried to this point in its administration. In some cases, however, the patient has a hearty disgust for all food, and under such circumstances it not unfrequently becomes necessary for the nurse to use great judgment in the case. Administer small quantities of nourishment as they may feel it is required. Generally in these conditions the quantity so given may be quite small, but ought to be regularly given and not too far apart.

In the preparation of diet for the sick it is a safe rule to never prepare and offer to a sick person a diet so innutritious, tasteless, and inodorous that one in good health would not relish it. Good digestible food, even of considerable richness, is far better, if given in proper quantity, than bland diet in large quantity.

Again, the stomach will often appear to bear a small quantity of the lean flesh of animal, such as squirrel rabbit, etc., or of fowl, such as snipe, woodcock, pheasant, quail, robin, lark, etc., well masticated, better than it will the broth made from the same. This undoubtedly is due to the fact, that retaining the food for some time in the mouth in the act of chewing it, the salivary glands are thereby excited, and a free flow and admixture of the saliva occurs before the food enters the stomach; the stomach in the meantime, as it were, is telegraphed to and makes due preparation for its reception and digestion. The best manner, where the stomoch will bear it, to cook these agents, is by broiling. If that will not do, why then make broth, but make it good and relishable. Beef steak, mutton steak and chop, and chickens, are among the best domesticated meats. Pork, as a rule, we be-

lieve to be profitably laid aside in dieting the sick, on account of its fatty nature and consequent tardy digestion. We do not object to this article on account of the *trichinæ* it contains, from the fact that we have lived several years in this world, ate pork, and drank tea, coffee, and water, and yet we have never swallowed a steamboat, or been blown up by the bursting of the boiler. However, if pork is used as a diet for the sick, let it be the lean part. I have often, in using beef steak for the sick, found the stomach to revolt at the broth of it, and appeared to be too feeble also to digest the fibre of the meat, and yet by broiling nicely, and carefully pressing the meat from time to time on a plate with a knife, a large proportion of its juices could be thus got out, and the stomach would bear this gratefully, and one spoonful would contain a large amount of nutriment. I regard common house tea (*Thea Chinesis*) as a good drink for sick persons if they relish it at their meals, but of course it should not be used in great quantity at any one time, and so with other drink. The general rules for dieting the sick should be, to give the food as agreeable a flavor as possible; change the diet frequently, to prevent as far as possible, your patients from becoming weary of its sameness; avoid indigestible articles of food, such as cabbage, pickles, raw onions, much fat meat, hard cooked eggs, rich pies and cakes, etc. Every good nurse will appropriate a due share of time and care to the proper preparation and kinds of food required in each individual case that comes under their charge. One that does not is unfit for a nurse.

CHAPTER X.

INTERMITTENT FEVER—FEVER AND AGUE.

WE have not space in this work to enter upon any general doctrinal discussion relative to the various contested points so very extensively set forth in the writings of WATSON, WOOD, EBERLEE, GREGORY, PAINE, HUNTER, JONES, MORROW, NEWTON, POWELL, etc. Nor are we able to do the subject more thorough justice than has been done by these gentlemen, to whose writings we refer any one desiring an extensive doctrinal and argumentative reading upon the various points under controversy. I shall be satisfied here by assuming an affirmative position, and doing what may by some be regarded as jumping at conclusions.

1st, then, I will say, fever is only a *symptom* of disease, or an external manifestation of internal or local cause,—the cause generally being obstruction.

2d, at the risk of being criticised, I will affirm that the two extremes, as far as mildness and intensity are concerned, may very properly be said to be simple intermittent and congestive. Again, I will affirm that all fevers are congestive, only varying in degree of congestive action, owing to the different measure of obstruction or cause that is present in various cases. When we speak of a congestive chill, as confined strictly to a particular case, it is only used as a designation, and is not to be regarded as presenting features different from all other chills, only in degree of

intensity. In point of fact you would be as correct in saying *salt* salt or *sweet* sugar. In one condition of the system the obstruction is so great that the powers of nature, unassisted by artificial aids, are incapable of bringing about a reaction and is called congestive chill. In the other, nature is able to bring about an equalization or reaction, unaided by any artificial means.

Natural Treatment of Intermittent Fever.—First, in all ordinary cases evacuate the bowels gently, in order to remove any inproper accumulations from the stomach and bowels. For this purpose use compound powder of senna 2 drams (*see appendix*).

Add to it a suitable quantity of sugar and water, stir it well, and take one-third of the whole once in two hours. If this should fail to operate within six hours, repeat it with the same quantity and in the same way, or employ the compound fluid extract of senna if preferred. If they cannot be had, take rhubarb in powder, 30 grains; bi-carbonate of soda 30 grains. Mix, and add sugar and water, if desired, also essence of peppermint, to make pleasant. Stir up well, and take in six to eight doses, two hours apart. After the bowels have moved gently, you can give, if you desire to do so, a pill made as follows (or take it in powder if you choose): Quinine, 30 grains; powd. gum myrrh, 20 grains; cayenne, 10 grains; morphine, 2 grains. Mix and form into 15 pills or powders, and take one every two, three, or four hours, as the stomach will conveniently bear.

All of this, excepting the mere act of evacuating the bowels, is absolutely unnecessary, but people are so

accustomed to dosing they cannot at once be restrained from such a course.

Natural Treatment—effectual and actually necessary:—1st, evacuate the bowels, as before directed; 2d, apply the *Instrument*, charged with fluid No. 1, over the fleshy portions of the stomach and over the abdomen; do this thoroughly an hour or so before the time for the chill to come on, if convenient, if not, at any time. If it does not produce thorough external irritation, re-apply in three or four hours; and if the surface to which the application has been made does not pustulate freely re-apply again thoroughly the day following. If the chill recurs as late as the third day from this (this has never occurred with me when the application was thorough), re-apply it everywhere the space is clear from signs of the former application, and also along the spine, each side, in a single row of taps close together. It is a good idea to apply it along the spine at first as well as elsewhere. If convenient, bathe once in four days with warm alkaline water, rubbing the skin well. If not convenient to bathe, sponge the surface in the bed with sponge or flannel cloth, and the same wash or bath. If the urinary organs are abnormal in their action, apply the instrument across the small of the back, or opposite the kidneys, and in a few hours all will be right. This treatment, so simple, will never fail to cure if thoroughly applied.

If the first treatment recommended is adopted, use the instrument as directed in the second course.

This course will cure all fevers characterized by distinct exacerbations, chills or periodicity (excepting congestive chills, as they are generally called, the

treatment for which will be found under the head of congestive fever, no matter what may be their types or varieties), whether quotidian (occurring daily or oftener), or tertian (occurring once in forty-eight hours) or quartan (occurring once in seventy-two hours), etc., etc.

CHAPTER XI.

CONGESTIVE FEVER OR CONGESTIVE CHILL,

SO called, on account of the extreme rapidity with which the blood recedes from the external blood vessels and accumulates in the internal structures, and the cause of diseased action being so overpowering that nature cannot of herself, without artificial assistance, bring about an equalization of the circulating medium, or, in other words, a reaction.

I have thought it best to place this next in order after intermitting fever, on account of its treatment being different from ordinary febrile diseases. This disease is of very frequent occurrence in many portions of our country, and in a great measure unmanageable, with the ordinary methods of practice, from which fact very many pass to an untimely grave.

Improved treatmeut, and the only absolutely successful one.

When called, immediately charge the *Instrument* with Fluid No. 3 (cholera fluid), and apply freely all over the body, arms and legs, to the elbows and knees.

In thirty to forty minutes the chill will have passed off, and signs of reaction will appear. Then give *internally*, the following:

Quinine, 40 grains; rhubarb powd., 30 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; cayenne, 10 grains.

Form into twenty powders or pills, and give one every two hours until the bowels gently move, and then only once in four to six hours.

After reaction is fully restored, then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 1, and apply in patches as large as the hand, leaving a space intervening of about the same size, or if not a case of the very worst type, leave a space twice as large. Thus go all over the system from elbows to knees; if it does not produce pustulation re-apply it on the day following; this will, in a little time, remove the obstructing cause, and prevent a return of the chill.

Within two days, bathing or sponging should be thoroughly done with the alkaline bath. (See chap. 8.)

It is sometimes necessary, after six or eight days, if the patient does not feel exactly right, to re-apply the instrument charged with Fluid No. 1, and mildly evacuate the bowels, and bathe again.

I am fully convinced that under no circumstances should large quantities of concentrated active irritating medicines be thrown into the stomach.

Pay the same attention to urinary organs as recommended in the former disease, or if required give internally some mild diuretic.

CHAPTER XII.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

Divided into 1*st*, *Simple Continued*, 2*d*, *Typhoid*, *and* 3*d*, *Typhus*

First. Called continued, from the fact that no distinct remissions or intermissions occur generally during its progress.

This form of diseaee more generally begins about the same as simple intermittent or remittent.

Second. TYPHOID.

Third. TYPHUS.

As these forms of diseased action are, properly speaking, only malignant continued fever, in its varied degrees of development, our main object will be to fully prepare every reader, so they may break up the disease in the first stage, and prevent the much dreaded consequences to follow in case of a termination in typhoid or typhus types of disease. In this work its brevity prevents a lengthy detailing of symptoms of various diseases, and I shall content myself by refering the reader, who desires to study minutiæ in that direction, more generally, to the writings of the present prominent medical authorities.

In the treatment of simple continued, or initiative malignant continued fevers, the two great objects to be attained are first, to remove the cause of obstruction, *i. e.*, if the fever is primary; if not, to correct the cause. Second, to as speedily as possible restore

a normal-healthy condition to the lining membranes of the stomach and alimentary canal, that the consequences of the advanced stages may be entirely averted.

And let me here remark, that I have never had a case of fever run into advanced typhoid since I brought this new method into general use in my practice. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," is the old adage.

When a fever, by the general appearance of the patient, such as the *pulse*, *breath*, *enlargement* of the *papilla*, or *extreme redness* of the *margin* of the *tongue*, peculiarity of the *coating* thereon, etc., indicates a certain progress towards a malignant form, the physician or assistant must know that more energy to remove such diseased action is required than in a form in which no evidence of any cause of great magnitude exists. And still, in the ordinary manner of treating disease of such types by way of the stomach, the more malignant the disease becomes, the less the attendant will be able to do on account of the constantly diminishing powers of the digestive and assimilative functions. And if the disease is permitted to go on unbroken until the system, almost exhausted, is only a wreck just out of the grave, it will require a long time for recovery *under any treatment*, even with the best of care and good management.

Could the course hereafter recommended be universally adopted, no one would ever be pained at beholding in civilized society such a heart-sickening spectacle as is frequently met with in advanced stages of low grades of fevers. And in that case no mention of treatment for such cases would be required. But as

at present we do meet with such cases, I shall briefly refer to them before I finish this subject, and give what I regard as a proper mode of treatment.

Improved and Infallible Treatment for the three foregoing Types of Fever in their earlier stages.

1. Arm the *Instrument* with Fluid No. 1; apply very thoroughly over the whole chest and abdomen; if it does not act thoroughly upon the skin re-apply it in two hours; this will withdraw from within all gastro-intestinal irritation. The system will be largely medicated, and if the absorption should be sufficient, so that there is not upon the second day a vast crop of pustules, from the size of a pin-head to a grain of corn, then re-apply the instrument thoroughly until this end is fully attained, when the fever will certainly yield within three days of a full result of this kind. If compelled to re-apply, go down upon the thighs and out upon the upper arms with it. The bowels should be evacuated, and the secretions aroused, and strength sustained as much as can be safely done. For this purpose use the following:

Powd. rhubarb, 10 grains; powd. cayenne, 10 grains; podophyllin, ½ grain; leptandrin, 6 grains; gelsemin, 1½ grains; quinine, 40 grains.

Form into twenty pills or powders. Give one every two or four hours, as the stomach will bear; alternating or giving between times from four to six grains of bi-carbonate of soda, in some mint tea or essence and water. Sponging the surface with alkaline water should not be omitted. For this purpose dissolve three drams of bi-carbonate of soda in one pint of warm water, or two tablespoonfuls of salt, or, if convenient, alternate them, using one and then the other at every

other time. For drink use elm, or gum arabic mucilage, cold, and cold water. To keep drink cold, put it into a pitcher, or proper dish, and set it in a pan of cold water, kept so by ice if it can be had; if not, change it often, refilling the outside dish with cold water from the well.

I desire here to offer a few remarks in regard to what is a proper and judicious course to be pursued in fevers with drink; and it is equally important to be observed in all fevers, and every form of disease where a great desire for drink exists, or the stomach is weak. Drink may be given very often, but should always be in very small quantity—say from one to two tablespoonfuls—so the whole will be immediately absorbed. No quantity sufficient to accumulate upon the stomach, and become heated so as to produce the consequences that will always result from drinking warm water, should be given. Experience will convince any observing individual of the great importance of a faithful observance of this rule, and save their patients from much distress and injury. In cases of vomiting this should be most strenuously observed. The course pursued by very many, even those claiming to be physicians, in giving large quantities of medicine, food, drink, etc., to persons who are in a condition to render such a course actually injurious, leads one to conjecture that they regard a sick man in the light of a rusty engine whose bearings are adhering together, and it becomes necessary to oil them, and then to get up a sufficient head of steam to run it, be its condition whatever it may. But remember, reader, that the central power is the part most in danger under a course of aggressive treatment. And the

do-nothing course of homeopathy is preferable generally to this.

The *vis-medicatrix naturæ* (the healthy power inherent in an animated body) left alone will succeed better than to resort to a course which is nothing more nor less than an abuse of nature because of her misfortunes and distress. With the course heretofore recommended, you will successfully remove all the obstructing matter from the machinery, and put it in running order, when the inherent power will easily do the rest.

Treatment after the disease has advanced to its malignant form, and the sufferer is reduced to a low condition. Typhoid and Typhus.

In the advanced stage of these fevers, during the long struggle of the system for life, she has thrown off or eliminated a very large share of the cause of the disease, and nearly undergone destruction in the conflict, and we shall be compelled in a great measure to await the slow return of the digestive and assimilative functions to a normal standard. Still important and auxillary means are necessary here, often to prevent the complete work of destruction, and aid in the restoration to health.

The heart, spleen, lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels, and in fact the whole of the internal organs, having in various cases presented more or less evidence of organic lesion in various persons upon whom a *post mortem* has been instituted, it would appear difficult for one at first thought to say how the instrument should be employed in such cases. But as I regard the ravages of the disease to be generally confined to the stomach, bowels, spleen and heart, and as it matters

not at what point your act of diversion is commenced, I have in all the cases falling under my care, and in this condition, applied the instrument every two days to the left side, in the regions of the heart and spleen, over the stomach and bowels, and between the shoulders and along the spine, doing it so as to each time touch the spaces intervening between those spots whereon it was previously applied. This will be of great service in aiding in the removal of what matter still remains in the system of a deleterious character. The instrument should be armed with Fluid No. 1 for this purpose. If local pain at any time occurs, arm it with Fluid No. 3, and apply freely over the point of pain, and relief will soon be obtained. In case of bleeding from the bowels, which sometimes occurs during the progress of these fevers, arrest it with a decoction made of two ounces of dry cornus cercinato bark (green ozier), boiled in one quart of water, strained, and two tablespoonfuls of common salt added thereto. Give all the stomach will bear, when it is cold, beginning with one tablespoonful, every fifteen to thirty minutes. This has never failed in my hands to arrest the hemorrhage. If bleeding at the nose occurs, it is generally a good omen, unless it becomes profuse, in which case apply the instrument along the spine, and carefully but thoroughly plug up the nose with very finely grated dried beef. This is infallible if properly done.

Medicine.—Make a strong decoction of Peruvian bark, and when cold add an equal measurement of good Port or Maderia wine. *Dose*, one tablespoonful from three to eight times a day, or oftener if the stomach will bear it. Regulate the bowels once in two

or three days, if necessary, with small doses of rhubarb and bi-carbonate of soda, mixed in equal parts. *Dose*, three to six grains given every two to four hours, until the desired effect is produced, or employ the *Neuteralizing Cordial* instead, in teaspoonful doses. In case of dangerous diarrhœa, make pills or powders of quinine, 20 grains; powd. gum opium, 5 grains; tannin, 60 grains. This is sufficient for twenty doses, given in one, two, three, or four hours, as required.

Diet should be light, easily digestible, but nourishing in as high a degree as possible under the circumstances.

CHAPTER XIII.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

THIS form of febrile disease is usually of but short duration, terminating in a few days spontaneously; occurs generally in middle life, and in robust constitutions, with *those having a large volume of blood.* It is characterized by intense arterial action and great heat upon the surface of the body, and generally more or less abberration of mind.

Cappillary congestion, of an extraordinary character, being a prominent feature in this type of fever, there is no form of disease in which the action of the acupuncturing instrument will produce more immediate relief than in this, *especially* among diseases of a febrile character.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with fluid No. 1, and apply it to the fleshy portions of the body, from the elbows to the knees, embracing as nearly as you can, about one-half of the surface, if its local action is not very manifest, reapply it in two hours, and if it does not produce pustulation, on the following day apply it again. Evacuate the bowels with the compound powder of senna, or the compound fluid extract as preferred. (*see appendix*). Diuretics are generally urgently required, for which take

Sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; essence of wintergreen, ½ ounce. Mix.

Dose, a half teaspoonful every two hours until the urine becomes free and of proper color. The third day bathe freely, or sponge with the alkaline compound for bath, in order to remove all matter of an improper character from the skin, to prevent absorption.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As the treatment of those forms of febrile disease already treated of, will readily enable the reader to treat any of the intermediate varieties, I shall only treat of one form more in this class of disease, namely:

Yellow Fever.

And I do not desire to deceive any one, and will therefore say in advance, that the remarks hereafter made will be deductions of a theoretical character, and not, as in the preceding cases, the result of actual application in practice. Still, with the facts presented, no one can well doubt the result, *i. e.*, if plainly observable cause can lead to results plainly deducible.

I do not doubt that those who may purchase this treatise, and who reside in a climate subject to this dreaded malady, will, upon reading it, be induced, in good faith, to avail themselves of the suggestions herein contained; and I do not, in the least, doubt the result being all that they can desire. Some, on reading this, may think the author too sanguine. Well, let me say to such that this is no patent humbug, but a vast reality of glorious proportions, and I know, from the results of eighteen years of extensive practice in the ordinary way, and my experience with this, that there is ten-fold more value in this alone than there is in all the other knowledge relating to practical medicine. If results can prove anything, then this fact has been fully demonstrated. Reader, try it for yourself.

Subject.—In the first stage of this malady, the cerebrial disturbances present, such as dizziness and faintness, as well as a very severe pain in the head, together with a peculiar sensitiveness of the eyes to light, would lead one to suppose that there existed a great degree of gastro-intestinal irritation, which the vomiting in the second and third stages, and the peculiar matter ejected, fully demonstrate to be the fact. In the second stage the stomach will not bear anything, and the outside of the body, in the vicinity of the stomach, assumes a yellow color, especially on the breast and neck. In the third stage the vomiting is continued with equal severity, and what is ejected presents the appearance of coffee grounds, with intense burning pain in the stomach, and greenish discharges from the bowels, and frequently becoming very yellow all over the whole surface of the body.

On *post-mortem* examination being instituted, the liver is found congested, the stomach contains black matter, supposed to be blood in a peculiar state of decomposition, and the internal coating of this organ is thickly interspersed with grangrenous spots. The bowels also present strong evidence of inflammatory action.

These are, in short and plain language, the leading characteristics in this form of disease. In regard to the real cause of this complaint, considerable diversity of opinion is entertained. But in regard to the effect no dispute exists, and this is what I propose now to deal with.

The cause, as in other fevers, is obstruction of a nature peculiar to the locality in which it occurs. The result is intense local irritation of the stomach and bowels, with great internal congestion; and owing probably to the peculiar nature of the matter that has been received into the system, and which is generally believed to be the real cause of the disease, there is a very strong tendency to putrification.

Now, with the allopathist, one of the important things to be done is to thoroughly evacuate the bowels. For this they use calomel; while the eclectics, holding to the same doctrine of evacuation, resort to more mild measures to accomplish the same object. This, in my judgment, is preferable; yet, I believe the doctrine of administering active cathartics, and *especially* those of drastic power, to be incorrect. The improper contents of the stomach and bowels should undoubtedly be removed by evacution, and that action once established, should be carried on gently through the whole course of the disease; and

in this matter I believe with Prof. NEWTON, that the compound powder of senna is best (or if preferred use the compound fluid extract of senna) as being of sufficient power, and yet sufficiently mild. (*See appendix.*)

This, I think, should only be given in quantity sufficient to move the bowels, and then be continued just sufficient to keep them open. But I fully believe the internal congestion in this, as in other forms of congestive disease, may be entirely controlled by the external action of the *Instrument*, as well as to remove the cause and bring about a complete restoration. In no case in which I have ever used it, has it failed to relieve the worst forms of gastro-intestinal irritation—checking and arresting nausea of the worse form in a very little time; curing the very worst forms of bowel complaints, where there was present intense vomiting, purging, and convulsions. When the action of the system is thoroughly diverted from the central organs towards the surface, and the deleterious matter accumulated in the stomach and bowels removed, it appears to be beyond doubt that all will come out right again. Should the new method fail in such cases, it would be the first instance in which it has failed where a general principle was involved.

The consistency of being very cautious about using irritating cathartics in a form of disease, one of whose chief characteristics is internal congestion and intense irritation, will readily be appreciated without much argument.

And let me here say, that during many years of practice, I have been taught by experience that great caution in treating diseases accompanied with extreme

muco-intestinal injury or destruction, resulted in far better consequences than a rash course. Now, the superior statistical results of the do-nothing treatment of homeopathy over those of heroic allopathy, fully justify the above conclusion. But I am happy to know that there are those whose statistical record demonstrates that medicine is, withal, of some use to the world of mankind. And it is a well known fact that homeopathy depends entirely for its stock-in-trade of gas, upon the results of mal-practice in the regular profession. As Dr. Forbes, of England, quaintly remarked, many years ago, when examining the statistics of the London hospitals, "as homeopathy is nothing, and allopathy is far more unsuccessful, therefore allopathy is worse than nothing."

But notwithstanding the allopathists, in their great zeal and large dosing with active poisons, produce in many cases astounding lists of mortality, yet, in contradistinction to homeopathy, it can truthfully be said that they rely upon science as the base of their experiments; and though she be somewhat tortured by their rashness, she will eventually in all, as she has already in many things, lead them to the full noonday of truth in all its majestic beauty. Allopathy has an *honorable* aim, and is *really something.*

CHAPTER XIV.

COLDS.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the Instrument with Fluid No. 2, if the cold is of some days standing. If it is recent and se-

vere, mix Fluids No. 2 and 3 in equal parts. In either case apply freely over the whole chest, sparing only the breast bone. Give internally the following:

Powd. blood root, 2 drams; powd. liquorice 4 drams; powd. cayenne, 30 grains; white gum arabic, 2 ounces; white sugar (honey is better), ½ pound; pure water, 3 gills.

Carefully dissolve by heat the gum arabic in the water in a tin dish. Now add the sugar, and constantly stir it until it dissolves. Then put the other articles into a glass or earthern vessel, and add just cold water enough to form them into a thin mixture; and finally put with the rest in the tin dish, and let them scald well together. Should the compound become thick on cooling, add a very little hot water, and stir it well together.

Note.—The mixing of the blood root, liquorice and cayenne with the cold water is to break up all lumps, and cause a thorough incorporation with the rest of the compound. Whenever used, this should be well stirred up or shaken in a bottle. *Dose*, ½ to 2 teaspoonfuls every one, two, or three hours, according to urgency of symptoms. For children, reduce according to table of doses. This course will never fail to entirely cure,

CHAPTER XV.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND CHOLERA.

Cholera Morbus, as the name indicates, is generally characterized by billious discharges, emesis, and catharsis. The vomiting and purging varies much in

different cases, and is not generally attended with muscular spasms of the limbs, etc. But in the worst form of the disease it sometimes assumes those characteristics closely resembling real cholera, from which circumstance it has received its name.

CHOLERA.

The name "*Cholera*" has been applied to a train of symptoms so varied that it would appear to apply to almost everything and really to mean nothing. The modus operandi of treatment has excelled chimera itself, as nothing more vague and contradictory could be originated by the human mind than the treatment recommended by various authors for cholera.

The peculiar form of disease commonly denominated Malignant Cholera or Asiatic Cholera is supposed to have originated in the East Indies, about the year A. D. 1817. From thence it has spread, and at various times has visited most parts of the inhabited world. *The very idea of cholera*, suggests to the mind extreme depression of the vital powers—a general receding of the vital fluid, "the blood," from the extremities, and accumulation in the vital organs of the system and trunks of the large vessels, attended with general convulsions, great distortion of the countenance, discharges of rice-water appearance from the bowels, more or less tinged with bile. Extreme vomiting and distress of a character to render the case *extremely horrifying* to those beholding the spectacle.

But this is by no means always the condition of persons laboring under this form of disease. For at different times and places, those laboring under this malady have appeared from its inception, or first observable symptoms, too feeble to have anv such train

of symptoms developed. And instead of these terrifying symptoms, the sufferer would be attacked with general lassitude and mental depression, attended with the ordinary discharges from the bowels, at which time they would take to their beds, become *drowsy*, finally followed by deep somnolence. When aroused they would answer with great reluctance—in some cases, they would contend that they were not sick, and would entreat to be left alone and be allowed to rest. In this state of stupor they would pass from time without any apparent alarm or knowledge of their real state and condition.

This form of disease was largely prevalent in some portions of the State of Illinois, in the years 1850-1.

Now I have treated several cases of cholera, but not with the *acupuncturing instrument.* I have, however, treated a large number of cases of cholera morbus (some of which would in cholera time have been readily claimed as genuine cholera), with the instrument and attendant fluids. My success in these cases was more than I could have anticipated.

TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

When called to attend a case of severe cholera morbus, at once arm or charge the instrument with fluid No. 3, and apply it very thoroughly over the chest and abdomen, and along the whole spine on both sides in double rows. If this does not afford relief in thirty minutes, re-apply as before. (I have never seen a case where re-application was necessary). *Internally* administer the following:

Neutralizing Cordial and Tr. Opii Camph., of each f. oz. j. M. *Dose*, one teaspoonful once in thirty min-

utes, with very little drink, until all nausea has subsided, then give a pill as follows:

Of Leptandrin and Hydrastin, each, grs. vj; Powd. Gum Myrrh grs. x; Powd. Gum Opium grs. ij; Powd. Gum Camphor grs. xv; Ext. Valerian or Cypripedium, g. s. Form into sixteen pills. Give one once in two hours.

On the following day, if the tongue is coated and there are general appearances of fever, add to the above pills, quinine, twenty grains, and Gelsemin two grains, and continue to give as before. Also arm the instrument with fluid No. 2, and apply and re-apply every six hours until free pustulation follows, when no farther traces of disease will exhibit themselves. In three days afterwards go through with a very thorough bathing with the castile soap suds, as directed in the chapter on bathing.

CHOLERA.

Now should the opportunity ever offer, I should treat cholera in the same manner, only in the application of the instrument with fluid No. 3, I should go all over the system, from wrists to ankles, with the application at first.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In cholera, cholera morbus, congestive fever, etc., if the circulation can be equalized, the oppressive symptoms will at once pass off, and *then* if the secretions can be *properly acted upon*, and the cause of disease be removed from the system, the result will be speedy restoration to health or the normal condition prior to the attack, and no treatment ever introduced will offer so strong a ground of faith as the one I have recommended above.

CHAPTER XVI.

DIPTHERIA.

THIS terrible malady will never prove fatal if taken in season and treated appropriately. Diptheria is nothing more or less than that variety of croup denominated *pseudo-membranous*, to indicate the formation of a false membrane in the throat, in contradistinction to the common croup called catarrhal. The first symptoms of both are often very nearly alike, and both will yield to the same treatment. The name diptheria was given by M. BRETONNEAU, in 1818.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply very thoroughly on the front and sides of the throat from ear to ear, down on the chest, as low as one-third of the breast bone, from shoulder to shoulder. If this does not relieve in one hour, so that the breathing is much easier, rub the fluid sparingly but thoroughly all over where the instrument has been applied, and re-apply the instrument thoroughly over the front part of the body, including the surface to which it was first applied, thence down to the umbilicus (navel). The first application in recent cases will almost always cure. But where the case is of some time standing, it will be necessary, in six or eight hours after the second application, to rub the fluid all over the whole punctured surface.

In the first stage of the disease it is well to take of well broken lobelia herb, and powdered blood root, two parts by weight of the first and one of the second —say ½ ounce of first to ¼ ounce of second. Put them in a tin dish, and pour on them ⅔ of a teacupful of boiling water; cover and let it stand on the stove not to exceed two minutes. If it remains long it will spoil the lobelia by its undergoing destructive decomposition by the heat. After removing it from the stove, let it stand about five to ten minutes more, then strain it and sweeten it with white sugar. Give a teaspoonful every fifteen or thirty minutes to a child from four to six years old; to one two to four years old ½ teaspoonful; to one under one year one-third to one-sixth teaspoonful at a time. The dose should be repeated until free vomiting ensues. In case of long standing it may be necessary to repeat the vomiting at intervals of from three to six hours, for several successive times. And in such cases it is well to add to the nauseating medicine one heaping tablespoonful of the compound powder of senna, or the compound fluid extract, if preferred, mix it thoroughly, and stir it well from the bottom each time you administer it, so that after having given it several hours it will act freely upon the bowels, carrying off all accumulated morbific matter therefrom.

In cases that have been allowed to run on until the throat has become considerably filled up, and greatly obstructing the breathing, apply the following wash every hour to the throat with a small soft swab. Wash the swab clean every time you use it.

Wash.—Take coarse powdered cornus cercinata bark (green ozier) 1 ounce; cayenne or common pep-

per pods, ¼ ounce; common salt, 1 tablespoonful. Mix and boil thoroughly in half a pint of water. Then strain it and let it cool. When you use it pour off what you wish to use each time in a separate dish.

I believe this to be equal, if not superior, to any wash ever used in diseases of the throat of any kind, where stimulating, astringent and antiseptic treatment is required.

In cases that have run on, and appear to have gained almost an entire supremacy over the vital powers, it may be necessary to cauterize the throat two or three times in twenty-four hours. For this use muriated tincture of iron, for which application with grown persons a *probang* (piece of whalebone armed with sponge) is the best. For children take three small quills from duck, goose, or hen—say each four or five inches long—tie them together at the quill ends, then dip the feather ends into the tincture of iron, so as to thoroughly saturate them one and one-half inches from their tips, and press down the tongue and thoroughly push the feather ends of the quills down the throat, rotating or turning them at the same time. Have the child sit leaning forward when this is done, and keep it in that position for several minutes afterwards, or until it gets over being strangled. This is as good and by far the safest caustic ever used, being powerfully astringent, antiseptic and tonic.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The application of the instrument accompanied with a mild cathartic will be generally all that is required in ordinary attacks of diptheria and croup. I have seen but very few cases requiring other treatment. In fact,

if the instrument is thoroughly applied it is almost a specific in itself for diptheria; *no one can fully estimate its value short of a thorough trial.*

CHAPTER XVII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS, RESULTING IN QUINSY, PUTRID SORE THROAT, ETC.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely to the throat, upper portion of the chest, and upper arms to the elbows, and if required *i. e.*, if the case is obstinate or chronic, repeat every three or four days. In a recent case no repetition will be required. Still, if the first application does not produce free pustulation, re-apply the instrument in twelve hours. Give internally the following:

Quinine, 40 grains; leptandrin, 8 grains; podophyllin, 1 grain; cayenne, 40 grains.

Mix and form into 30 pills; give one to an adult every hour, until they operate upon the bowels, and then once in four hours, until taken up. See table of doses for different ages.

In bad cases of some time standing, use, as a gargle, as often as every two to four hours, the compound noticed under the head of Diptheria, only double the quantities of each article, etc., so as to make more of the wash.

And in very severe cases, cauterize the throat with a probang charged with muriated tincture of iron, and repeat it at least twice each twenty-four hours.

This course, if instituted in any kind of season, will never fail to cure.

In almost all forms of throat disease, the Atomizer, manufactured by Codman and Shurtliff, Nos. 13 & 15, Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts; is of the first importance. With this instrument, medicine may be thrown in a fine spray through the nasal cavities, or into the throat and brought in contact with the whole mucus surfaces, without any of the inconveniences common to the use of the probang, washes, gargles, etc.; and the action of medicine thus administered is far more efficacious than when employed by the ordinary method. The common sense of any scientific man will fully convince him of these facts on witnessing the *modus operandi* of the atomizer.

In the treatment of chronic diseases of the throat, I have found most signal advantages gained by the use of carbolic acid (carbolate of potassa); 1 dram of the salt to 4 ounces of water; if this should be too strong, reduce to what can be borne, and apply with the atomizer for twenty minutes every day, or every second day, as is required. Muriated Tincture of Iron in cases of apthus (canker) throat, is the best; one dram to the ounce of water, or stronger if the patient can bear it. In cases of enlargement of the tonsils, Tincture of Iodine is the best, as follows: Tincture of Iodine, 1 dram; tincture of myrrh, 2 drams; dilute alcohol, 2 ounces; make the alcohol as weak as it can be and hold the iodine and myrrh in solution. In some cases of extreme torpor of the throat, a strong solution of salt, to which has been added a few drops of tincture of capsicum, is very beneficial alternated with the above.

INTERNALLY the alterative syrup should be administered for several weeks, in all such cases and conditions. The first treatment is intended for those not having the atomizer, but all parties will be greatly the gainers to obtain and employ this invention in connection with the acupuncturator, etc.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In every form of disease it should be well borne in mind, that to pay a proper attention to the surface of the body, is one of the most important auxiliaries to a proper method of treatment, and one that should never be omitted. And in order to have this matter thoroughly attended to, I earnestly recommend a very thorough perusal of the article on bathing, in all its bearings; and let me here remark, that, although bathing is of great importance, it should be thoroughly understood, in order to derive its full measure of benefit, and avoid the bad results of its misapplication.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BRONCHITIS—ACUTE AND CHRONIC.

ACUTE bronchial inflammation may readily be removed by arming the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and applying it on the upper half of the chest from shoulder to shoulder, also upon the fleshy portions of the arms, from the body to the wrists; if it does not produce free pustulation re-apply it in twelve hours. At the same time give a mild evacuent.* Also a mild expectorant, as follows:

*See compound powder, or compound fluid extract of senna.

Coarse ground blood root, ½ ounce; coarse ground elecampane, 1 ounce; coarse ground squills, ½ ounce; extract of liquorice, 2 ounces.

Boil the first three in one quart of water thoroughly, strain them and simmer down to one pint (let it always be borne in mind that a tin or porcelain lined dish is the only one fit to prepare medicine in; no copper, brass, or iron should, as a general rule, be used, and the two former never). To one pint of decoction, thus procured, add the extract of liquorice, previously broken up fine. Set it on the stove under moderate heat, and stir frequently until the extract is all dissolved, then run it through a seive to take out any sticks, etc. that are too frequently found in commercial liquorice. Now add one pound of good honey and stir well together, and it is fit for use. Bottle and cork; shake well when taken. *Dose*, ½ to 3 teaspoonfuls five or six times per day, or take enough to cause some degree of nausea. This is one of the most harmless, efficient and excellent expectorants known.

But we now come to notice the more important stage of this malady, namely CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

In this form of disease there is generally a deteriorated condition of the blood, a general derangement of all the secretory functions; more or less emaciation, and generally the digestive and assimilative organs blend to a very important extent with the other organs, in their progress towards a general wreck.

Now this being a malady whose effects are deep seated and wide spread, and withal of long standing, it requires both thorough treatment, and that long continued, in very many cases, to arrest the sufferer in his fearful constitutional decline.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2. Apply it thoroughly all over the chest and bowels, *repeat the application once in twelve hours, until free pustulation occurs* (the application should be made to the bowels as they are now involved in diseased action). Repeat this course regularly once in eight or ten days. Alternate the applications of the instrument with the alkaline or saline bath; *i. e.*, four days after applying the instrument use the bath or sponge the patient, and in four days after this re-apply the instrument, etc.

Internal Treatment.

Good supporting diet, of an easily digestible nature, is of first importance.

Give a pill every night, to produce rest, composed of quinine, 3 grains; opium, 1 to 2 grains; and to make twenty pills, take quinine, 60 grains; opium, 20 to 40 grains. To form into pill mass, use honey or any other convenient article suitable for the purpose. Now, take dried mandrake root, blood root, and blue flag root, of each 2 ounces, well broken or coarse ground; put them all in a glass tincture, or other convenient bottle and add alcocol (96 per cent.), one quart; shake it often for twelve or fifteen days. Then carefully decant one pint of the tincture into a bottle or clean jug that will contain one and a half gallons. Add one pint of common lobelia tincture, then take one pound of green blue flag roots, cut fine, and jam them in a mortar, a little at a time. Put them in a tin pan, pour on four quarts of water boiling hot, continue to boil them for four hours, keeping the water about the same in quantity by adding hot water from another

vessel, occasionally, as it boils away. Strain it while hot, and press out all the liquor possible. Replace it in the tin pan and add one pound of best white sugar, simmer it carefully, stirring often, until it will measure just one quart; let it cool, at which time stir it well, and pour it into the bottle with the tinctures. Then add two pints of pure honey (not candied), and shake all well together, when it can be flavored by adding essence of anise or wintergreen to suit the taste—from one to three ounces of the essence. Before this is poured out, it should be well shaken. This is my honey balsam, and no compound I have ever seen equals its action in bronchial and consumptive forms of disease. The dose for an adult is what the patient will bear, say from ½ to 1½ teaspoonfuls, five or six times per day. If the bowels are costive, notwithstanding the laxative properties of the above, use enough of the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna to regulate them; say ½ teaspoonful once or twice each day, in a little sweetened water.

This course thoroughly carried out, if any possibility of recovery remains, the patient will get well. Proper clothing, avoiding exposure, regular hours of sleep, early bed-time and early rising, should be observed, if the patient is able to do so.

CHAPTER XIX.

CATARRH.

THIS disease, like bronchitis and phthisis, is at its full development, characterized by general debility, emaciation, and deterioration of the blood. I am well

aware of the fact that from a common cold to real consumption, almost every grade of diseased action has been denominated catarrh. Thus the term catarrh is really as vague as the term consumption. Ozæna, and other forms of disease of the nasal cavity, are characterized by catarrhal symptoms, and some varieties of catarrh are nearly allied to those maladies; *in fact*, the distinctions in a practical sense are of little importance.

Again, the word catarrh is applied to discharges from other than the nasal and respiratory organs; the word in its simple meaning signifies to flow from, or a discharge. And, is generally confined to those of a mucus character, and *especially so* if recent. This variety is characterized temporarily by a sense of fulness in the head and right over the eyes. From this condition, if the constitution, state of the blood, or hereditary defects, etc., are favorable, the malady assumes a chronic form with one or more of its general leading characteristics, extends its area to the bronchia thence downwards, finally terminating in real phthisis pulmonalis. In other cases with less hereditary predisposition, etc., the disease may run on, rendering life very far from agreeable to the afflicted, and their presence more or less offensive to those associated with them.

Improved Treatment.

In *recent catarrhal conditions*, all that will be required to cure the patient, is to freely apply the instrument, armed with Fluid No. 2, along the superior portion of the spine on both sides in a double row, and also across the upper third of the chest, and to the throat. Do this at bed-time, and generally the

organs will throw off all the local irritation and unpleasant symptoms in the twenty-four hours following. In the advanced stages of this malady, the treatment becomes necessarily both local and constitutional.

To begin with, regulate the bowels, if deranged; if required, occasionally remove morbid accumulations from the alimentary organs by the use of mild laxatives or purgatives. For this purpose the neutralizing cordial is best in case of decided dyspeptic habit, but in other conditions, the compound powder or compound fluid extract of *senna* is the best agent to employ. I have found great advantage to result from the use of the fluid extract of *euonimus* (wahoo), sufficient to tone up the stomach as well as to act as a laxative. The combined tinctures of macrotys, diascora, and leptandria, equal parts, administered in teaspoonful doses from three to six times in twenty-four hours is of the first importance in such cases, when the digestive organs are enfeebled.

The employment of the alterative syrup in tablespoonful doses, internally administered three times per day, is always indicated and should never be neglected.

Local Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly from the base of the head, the whole length of the spine in a double row on both sides, and if the patient appears consumptive, then apply it over the entire chest also. Re-apply once in twelve hours until full and complete pustulation ensues. In ordinary cases, repeat this pustulating process once in ten or twelve days.

As a local application to the nasal cavities, the throat

and lungs—*if within reach*—employ the spray of carbolic acid as strong as can be pleasantly borne, thrown with the atomizer through the nose and also by way of the mouth into the throat, and down upon the lungs. A weak solution of sanguinaria (blood root), added to the carbolate enhances its value much. Take carbolic acid, one dram; water, four to eight ounces; and decoction of blood root ½ ounce, fluid measure, or tincture of blood root, two fluid drams. Dissolve the carbolate in the water, and then add the blood root, when it is fit for use. Employ this with the atomizer about fifteen minutes, once or twice per day.

A strong decoction of the cornus circinata bark, one gill to one dram of salt, is an excellent combination in some cases of nasal disease, to be used with the atomizer.

Other agents may also be employed, as the practitioner's judgment and skill will dictate.

A snuff may be advantageously employed in many cases:

Finely powdered Iodide of Potassa, grs. xxx; finely powdered Rock Salt, oz. i; finely powdered Bayberry bark and Sassafrass bark, of each oz. ss.

Mix, bottle and cork closely. A small pinch may be snuffed up the nose from three to six times each day.

In this, as in other forms of disease, a thorough attention to the skin is requisite, as well as a proper attention to dieting, etc. There is, perhaps, no disease in which *good*, *pure*, *nourishing diet*, is more advantageous.

CHAPTER XX.

ASTHMA.

Improved Treatment.

TO relieve a paroxysm, apply the instrument freely over the whole chest, armed with Fluid No. 3. The effect will be astonishing.

To radically cure asthma, if any thing exists that will cure it, I believe it to be the following very simple compound. I have cured with it a case stated to have been of thirty years standing.

But see that the bowels are kept regulated, or a little loose. To do this, make an aqueous syrup of wahoo bark (*euonimus atropurpurius*), as follows:

One pound of green bark from the root and tree, boiled in water, (sufficient quantity) for two or three hours, then strain it and simmer carefully to one pint, stirring often; add and scald into it one and one-fourth pounds of good white sugar; let it cool and then bottle. One tablespoonful of this, once or twice per day, will regulate the most torpid bowels, and relieve the worst forms of costiveness.

Now for the compound. Take of fully saturated tincture of blood root and lobelia equal parts, of each two ounces; tincture of gelseminum, 1 ounce; tincture of veratrum viride, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Mix.

Dose, for adult, one-half teaspoonful three to six times per day. If this is not sufficient, increase a little, and if it is too nauseating, diminish a little. Continue day by day until cured.

CHAPTER XXI.

CONSUMPTION.

WHEN *this disease has become sufficiently developed, so as to involve the greater portion of the lungs in tuberculous deposition, it cannot be cured by any means yet known to the medical profession.*

The primary cause is generally to be found in a peculiarity of constitution called *hereditary predisposition.* In order to impress upon the mind of the reader the peculiar adaptation of my instrument in the treatment of this disease, I will record a few of its leading manifestations and the results of treatment.

MANIFEST CONDITION OF THE DISEASE.

A peculiar form of febrile action, deterioration of the blood, wasting of the soft parts, with gradual loss of appetite as a general rule. Restlessness, anxious expression of the eyes and countenance, cough with expectoration, first of mucous, then mucous conjoined with pus, and lastly nearly clear pus, and also attended more generally with a decidedly diseased condition of the bowels in the last stage. *Condition of the lungs :* 1st, a deposition of a peculiar matter, cheese-like in its appearance, without inflammation. At the proper period these become softened, break, and are discharged into the cavities of the lungs. In many cases the disease begins in the upper portion of the lungs, in which case, if the diseased action is not arrested, it soon communicates with the structure below

it, and thus it involves finally the whole lungs in diseased action. And it is generally the case, as the disease advances, that adhesions to the *pleura* occur, thus involving a very sensitive organ and producing a considerable degree of pain.

But consumption of the lungs may be only partial in its incipiency, only affecting a limited portion of one or both lungs, and yet cause in the patient sufficient symptoms of the disease to lead to very unfavorable conclusions in regard to recovery, if there is only a superficial examination in the case.

And in most cases of partial consumption, under a very thorough, appropriate and renovating course, the sufferers will not unfrequently recover wholly or in part, obtaining, at least in many cases, a respite, or longer lease of life. And these are the cases so frequently recorded in the circulars, etc., of patent nostrum venders as having been cured of consumption.

In the advanced stage of this malady the whole structure of the soft parts of the system becomes interspersed with tuberculous matter, and therefore no soundness remains upon which to found a curative action, and, of course, no such case ever was, or ever will be cured, short of the powerful interposition of Almighty God, and that is not likely to occur to us in this world. Our spiritual maladies *may* be healed, but *nature* claims her pay for all the debts we contract.

And again, under a superficial examination, other forms of disease have been set down as consumption, and very many false and erronous certificates have thus originated for the benefit of the self-interested quack. But be it remembered that genuine consump-

tion, in a state of full development, cannot be cured, and only knaves and fools will affirm that it can.

Now, first, in incipient consumption there is, as the homœopathist would tell you, a centripetal or centralizing tendency of obstructing matter. This will always be attended by a deficient centrifugal action, or outward movement of obstructing particles, as well as a corresponding degree of derangement and lack of proper functional action of the whole dermoid structure of the body. At the development of these two necessary conditions in the incipiency of this disease, the other train of developments begin, and if the disease is cured at all, it must be generally done at an early period of its progress.

Now to the argument and application. There can be no more effectual course devised than the use of the *instrument* armed with Fluid No. 2, and applied all over the body reasonably, for the purpose of properly stimulating the cutaneous vessels, etc., as well as causing a general determination to the surface, and also to remove the obstructing matter from the system by the immense pustulation to follow its application. As under most conditions, where one of the main objects is to remove morbid matter by irresistably drawing it to the surface, the instrument should be re-applied once in twelve hours until full pustulation does occur. If you succeed in these results, by the counter-irritation the cough is removed, and with the internal use of the honey balsam prescribed under the head of Bronchitis, with iron, wine, Peruvian bark, and good diet, and bathing alternately, with the application of the instrument—if the case can be cured, this will do it. Repeat the pustulating process once

in eight to twelve days, and alternate bathing between each application of the instrument.

Internally. Take good port wine or pure brandy, one pint; syrup of white sugar, one pint; precipitated carbonate of iron, one ounce; Peruvian bark, powdered fine, two ounces; essence of winter green, two ounces. Mix all well in a bottle and cork. When taken, shake well. *Dose:* One tablespoonful early in the morning, in the middle of the fore and afternoon, and before retiring to bed *four times per day.*

The honey balsam may be taken about as in the case of bronchitis, or say in half-teaspoonful doses, once in two or three hours or more, if the stomach will bear it.

In advanced consumption no agent is better adapted to assist in free expectoration, and consequent comfort to the patient, than this honey balsam.

My pills for consumptives, which I make and keep constantly on hand, are par-excellent in advanced consumption, keeping the patient in a surprising state of comfort and vigor until the very last, and prolonging the life far beyond all expectation.

CHAPTER XXII.

TABES MESENTERICA.

THIS malady is caused by a scrofulus condition of the mesenteric glands, in which occurs a tuburcular deposit. This disease is characterized by a general morbid condition of the secretions, the organs

of nutrition being peculiarly involved, greatly impairing digestion and assimilation.

The disease is attended with a consumptive expression of the countenance, hectic fever, emaciation, general irritabillity, etc. For general symptoms see the standard works of the profession upon theory and practice of medicine. The word "Tabes" meaning to pine away or decay, is applied to all forms of consumption as well as that of the bowels.

Improved Treatment.

The important objects to be attained in the treatment and cure of this form of diseased action are :

1st. To determine thoroughly all morbid matter to the surface of the body.

2nd. To fully arouse the secretions and produce a radical change in the condition of the fluids of the body.

3d. To tone up and sustain the strength of the system.

To fulfill these several indications. arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it freely along the spine in a double row on both sides striking it several times in a place; then apply it generally and evenly all over the body from wrists to ankles avoiding the joints and superficial bones. If free pustulation does not follow, re-apply it in twenty-four to thirty-six hours afterwards, so as to fully obtain this result.

Go through this pustulating process once in ten or twelve days as the surface of the body will admit. In the interim of application of the instrument, attend to bathing or sponging the surface with warm castile soap suds.

Internally. Immediately after each meal give one teaspoonful of the neutralizing cordial. Give the alterative syrup in tablespoonful doses three times each day on an empty stomach. Give a pill morning and evening made as follows:

Sul. Quinine, oz j; Leptandrin, grs. xx; Macrotyn, Hydrstian and Dioscorin, of each, grs. x; Morphine, grs. viij; Strychnine, grs. v; Ext. Valerian, q. s. to form into sixty pills.

Proper regulations regarding diet, exposures to bad weather, etc., are very important. With this treatment I have cured several cases that had resisted all the ordinary methods of cure.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

I CANNOT here attempt to go into a detail of the various grades of development of disease of this organ. As to remedy—what is accomplished of much value in brain disease, is generally done by promptitude in the first stages of diseased action.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it freely along the whole course of the spine, from the base of the head to the hips or sacrum. Let this be done in a double row each side of the spine. If it does not pustulate very thoroughly (which it will seldom do in this form of disease) in from six to twelve hours, re-apply it, and thus continue until it does. The second day apply it freely to the arms and calves

of the legs. All this time keep cloths on the head well wet in vinegar and water, of each one pint, mixed and containing two heaping tablespoonfuls of salt. The chill should be a little removed, if it is very cold. The cloths thus wet should be often changed.

Give a sufficient quantity of the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, and cream of tar, tar to keep the bowels very loose. Take equal parts. Mix well together. *Dose*, for an adult, a teaspoonful every hour, in a little sugar and water, or clear water, until it operates freely, and then one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful, as required, every two hours. Diuretics are very essential in these forms of disease. For this, give spirits nitre, 1 ounce; essence of wintergreen ¼ ounce; sweet oil, 2 ounces. Mix well in a bottle. Shake thoroughly before giving. *Dose*, one teaspoonful or more once in two hours. The sweet oil prevents any irritation to the stomach, which is a very important item in treating this disease. They will generally be benefitted by tonics; and with me, I have never witnessed anything but the most beneficial results from the use of quinine, which is generally regarded as a cerebrial excitant; but in disease of the brain, under my treatment, a reasonable quantity has always been of the first importance as an internal remedy.

Take quinine, 30 grains; morphine, 2 grains; gelsemin, 1 grain; capsicum (cayenne), 20 grains. Solid extract of valerian to form into 20 pills. Give one every two to four hours, as required to maintain a sufficient tonic and quieting action. This is for an adult of course.

Bathe in this form of disease with the alkaline bath

every day, and if the fever runs high, to do the bathing while it is on is of the first importance. Be sure to Keep the feet and hands warm at all times. If this course will not cure brain disease, then it cannot be cured. Very harsh medicines are always injurious. As an alterative diuretic, sometimes I use the iodide of potassium, sixty grains, to two fluid ounces of water. *Dose*, one teaspoonful once in two hours.

This treatment is applicable to dropsy of this organ, and its diseases generally.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the *Instrument* with Fluid No. 2, and apply it in a double row along the spine on each side, beginning at the back of the neck, and going down to the lower extremity of the chest. Repeat this as often as the local soreness of the back will allow, and in bad cases also apply the instrument to the upper portions of the arms, from the shoulders to the elbows. General and regular bathing should be attended to as often as twice a week, with the warm alkaline bath. Mild and cooling diet ought always to be administered. Keep the bowels quite loose with the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna (*see appendix*). Take pure rock salt and dissolve, make as strong a brine as can be made with cold soft water, filter it very carefully, and wash the eyes five or six times each twenty-four hours with it. At night, if

the inflammation is not very severe, wet soft cloths in a weaker solution of the salt, and bind on the eyes through the night. If the inflammation is very high, poultice them nights with elm bark. If any film appears on the eye, reduce rock salt, previously well dried, to a very fine powder, and sprinkle or blow what would lay on a three-cent piece into each eye, three times per day, at the time causing the sufferer to keep the hands or handkerchief from them until the tears dissolve and carry the salt from the eyes. With sore eyes, never wipe them—press carefully a soft cloth or handkerchief to the eye to absorb the tears, matter, etc., but allow of no rubbing motion.

CHAPTER XXV.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN—ACUTE AND CHRONIC.

Improved Treatment

ARM the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely to the right side of the body, commencing at the lower extremity of the breast bone, and going around that side to the back bone or spine; thence down to the right side of the spine one inch from it, to a point even with the navel, thence across to the navel, thence to the point of commencement, and then over the whole surface thus circumscribed.

If the pain does not materially decrease within two hours, re apply the instrument thoroughly; if pustulation does not follow, re-apply it again on the following day. In chronic hepatitis (chronic inflammation

of liver), the instrument should be re-applied every four to six days, as the surface will admit of reappli. cation. The acute form will very rarely continue more than from two to four days, if the following and the foregoing directions are strictly observed.

Internally administer the following:

Podophyllin, 2 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; white sugar, 60 grains. Mix and rub (triturate) very finely in a mortar, and then add to it, quinine, 40 grains, and mix and rub all well together. Divide into twenty doses, and give one every two hours, until they act freely upon the bowels, after which give them only once in four to six hours, or just often enough to maintain a moderate degree of looseness of the bowels.

This compound is also equally applicable in the chronic form of this disease, but should be administered so as to act freely upon the bowels as often as once in four to six days, and then continued in small or broken doses between the active administration.

Inflammation of the Spleen.

Treat this malady, both the acute and chronic forms, in precisely the same manner as recommended for inflammation of the liver, only applying the instrnment to the *left*, instead of the right side.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURA—CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURISY.

CONGESTION, as applied to a part, is only descriptive of condition (meaning fullness), and

signifies a preternatural determination or collection of a fluid in a part.

1st. *Obstruction*—CAUSE; 2d. *Congestion*—CONDITION; 3d. *Inflammation, suppuration, and disorganization*, THE RESULT.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely over the whole chest and right side, down to the lower rib. If it does not act freely, re-apply it in six hours. I will here remark, that when taken in the congestive stage, I have never known a case of either form of disease to go beyond the first stage of these complaints, where the instrument was well applied.

But still, as an auxiliary, the following may be given.

Qnine, 20 grains; powdered blood root, 10 grains; podophyllin. 3 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; white sugar, 60 grains.

Mix and rub very fine in a mortar, then divide into fifteen powders. To an adult, give one every two hours, until they operate freely; afterwards, once in four to six hours, to maintain a degree of looseness of the bowels. If the disease has far advanced, or reached the stage of hepatization (the lungs more or less consolidated, and having, when they are examined after death, the appearance of liver) or suppuration, then maintain the strength with the following, as well as to promote free expectoration.

Give the honey balsam (see formula under the head of Bronchitis), every hour or two, in one-half to one teaspoonful doses as the stomach will bear, and to each dose add fluid extract of valerian, or scutellaria, ten drops. Or use the following:

Blood root, powdered, 20 grains; lobelia herb, powdered, 20 grains; ipecac, powdered, 10 grains; liquorice root, powdered, 30 grains; quinine, 30 grains.

Mix well, and form into powders, twenty in number, and give one, with a little sugar and water every two hours or oftener, if required, to keep up the strength of the patient and maintain a free expectoration. Bathing is always of great importance, and should be applied in a proper manner every day, or every second day, at the furthest. (*See chapter on bathing.*)

CHAPTER XXVII.

INFLAMATION OF THE STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, ETC.

ACUTE GASTRITIS.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply over the epigastrium (the part immediately over the stomach); make the application very thorough, especially if the pain and soreness is very great in the stomach, or if attended by any considerable degree of nausea and vomiting. If relief does not follow the application of the instrument within six hours re-apply it thoroughly, and if necessary, in two hours after rub the surface with the fluid. I have never seen a case that was curable that would not yield in a little time to this method.

It is well to give internally the compound powder, or compound fluid extract of senna, in half teaspoonful doses every two hours, until it acts upon the

bowels, and then in one-quarter to one-eighth teaspoonful, so as to maintain a mild action of the bowels, or give more if required to do this. When severe vomiting is present, it may be required to delay giving medicine until the counter-irritation has produced a sufficient diversion to arrest the vomiting, which will require but a little time ordinarily. One thing should always be strictly borne in mind in this complaint, and that is this: in giving drink, be very careful to give only one or two tablespoonfuls at a time, and if a great degree of nausea prevails, give much less. It may be repeated as often as it is supposed the previous quantity has been absorbed. Cold water, cold lemonade, cold mucilage of elm bark, or gum arabic, may be thus given.

For food, the best diet during the active stage is very small quantities of cornmeal gruel, cold; sometimes warm diet appears to agree best with the stomach. After the active excitement of the organ has subsided, a more nourishing and proper diet will be required.

Chronic Form, and Dyspepsia.

Chronic gastritis and dyspepsia are so nearly allied to each other in all their ordinary symptoms, that we deem one course of treatment as sufficient for both, although no one aught to expect to be cured momentarily of either malady, as that is impossible, as long continued organic derangement can only be cured by comparatively a slow process of restoration. Let the reader strictly observe the remarks, soon to follow in this chapter, in regard to dyspepsia.

Improved Treatment for both forms of Disease.

For these maladies, or I might more appropriately

say (in a very large majority of cases), results of a long continued course of impropriety in eating, drinking, etc., the reader is directed to apply the instrument (armed as before) once in four days over the entire epigastrium; apply it as nearly as may be to one-half of the surface, striking or tapping two or three times in a place, then skipping the width of the instrument, and again applying it, etc., until the whole surface of the epigastrium is gone over. In four days afterwards apply the instrument to the intervening spaces in the same manner as before. In four days after, the sections to which the instrument was first applied will be in a condition for re-application, and this course should be faithfully pursued until a very marked improvement is manifest, after which it will only be required to apply it once in eight days, and which should be continued as long as any trace of the disease remains. (Carefully peruse the chapter on Diet for the Sick, and also the one on Bathing.) It is important to maintian a regular condition of the bowels in these forms of disease, for which purpose give a large teaspoonful of the neutralizing cordial every time immediately after eating, or from three to six times per day, as required.

Mucilages, as slippery elm, etc., should be constantly employed as the stomach will bear. General tonics are always necessary in these cases to facilitate a rapid recovery. For this use leptandrin, 10 grains; geranin, 10 grains; morphine, 10 grains; capsicum, 20 grains; quinine, 40 grains. Mix well and form into forty pills, with simple syrup or honey; one of them will contain a fourth of a grain each of morphine, leptandrin and geranin, half a grain of cayenne and one grain of quinine. One of these may be given from one

to four times per day, and from one to two (one will generally do) should be given at bed time every night, *especially*, if your patient is restless. These pills, you will find, have a truly surprising effect for good.

SPECIAL REMARKS.

It is generally the custom to regard dyspepsia in the same light as would be the case with a disease whose origin is the sudden closing up of the pores of the skin, obstruction of some of the important emunctories, or those resulting from the action of specific poison that has been in various ways received into the system. Now, although following a dyspeptic condition will be a state of general derangement of all the secretory functions, yet as a general rule, this form of disease is to be regarded as the result of a departure (too often knowingly) from a course of physical or physiological rectitude, and like spiritual maladies, can only be radically cured when the party afflicted learns not to sin, but to obey nature, who, if a debt is contracted, will grant no pardon, but exact the payment of the utmost farthing, even if it rends every tissue with pain, and exhausts life itself to pay the forfeiture. Propriety and not medicine is therefore the proper cure for dyspepsia, and the only one available.

A few Facts of Importance to every Dyspeptic.

1. The first important thing to prevent Dyspepsia is proper food. 2. The proper amount of mastication, or reducing food to a fine pulp, either by the teeth, or, if they are gone, by artificial measures. 3. Retaining and masticating the food sufficiently long to allow of a free flow and admixture of the saliva of the mouth

before entering the stomach. 4. Not to have the food too hot, whether fluid or solid. 5. Eating at regular meals only, and never between times, or nearer than two hours before going to bed.

Physiological Facts.

To have digestion properly carried on, the gastric juice must be of proper quantity and quality, and also there must be a proper ratio of proportion between this and the amount of food eaten, as the quantity of secretion of this fluid varies greatly in different stomachs, even where the fluid is of a proper character. Now, as no way of measuring the amount of secretion and ascertaining its quality ordinarily exists, a few facts properly understood will constitute an infallible guide, easily understood, and which will certainly lead to success. First, then, the appetite continues at meals only as long as the gastric fluid is in process of secretion. Secondly, any substance being introduced into the stomach will cause an immediate secretion of this fluid. Thirdly, if the meals are daily at the same hours, the secretion will become just as regular. Fourthly, if a disproportionate amount of drink or fluid is taken into the stomach during meals, the gastric fluid will be thereby improperly diluted, and digestion in consequence impeded. Many persons appear to be so naturally strong that they can eat and drink, as they choose, with impunity; but a day, a *fearful* day of reckoning, will at last overtake the strong man for his violations of the holy laws of nature, for there appears to be as much sanctity in one department of nature as there is in another, in a physical as well as in a moral sense. One author says: "The soul in a diseased

body, like the martyr in his dungeon, may retain its value, but has lost its usefulness."

Conclusion.

If food is not properly digested, the more that is eaten the worse for the recipients, as no pure blood can be formed from improperly digested food, and the liver and other emunctories become overworked in the process of purification, or rectifying the imperfect work of the stomach, and thus liver and other diseases are entailed.

One ounce of food properly digested is of more benefit to the system than many ounces imperfectly digested. Now, dyspeptic, whoever you are, let me say to you, *first*, avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants. I am fully aware of the fact that some prominent physicians recommend the taking of such stimulus, in order to excite the stomach for the time being to greater action, and the general rule is to have it taken just before meals, and every grog-drinker well knows that this creates a temporary appetite, and the thinking person will at once perceive that under such circumstances the individual will eat too much. And it is always a safe rule to regard nature as furnishing all the appetite that the digestive strength will bear, and more generally the danger is from an abnormal instead of lack of appetite. Stimulants, such as are of a soluble nature, increase the secretions of gastric fluid, but when taken beyond the quantity that the natural strength of the stomach requires, act adversely and lessen the secretion. With this fact in view it will be readily understood that food, to be healthy, should not be too highly seasoned, or too rich. When stimulants are administered in aid of digestion, it should

be immediately after eating, and not before, as the stomach will then have received the food while unexcited, and the stimulant will then combine with the food and aid in digestion.

Dyspeptic, when you eat chew your food very fine, and be long enough about it to have the salival glands of the mouth moisten it thoroughly, so it will be fitted for swallowing (deglutition) without accompanying it with drink. If you are a bad dyspeptic, drink nothing during meals, nor for one hour afterwards. In this way you will of necessity eat so slowly that the appetite will fail before you have eaten enough to possibly overload the stomach. The result will be that the fine pulp thus produced will be evenly and simultaneously acted upon by the gastric fluid, and comparatively perfect digestion accomplished. Thus the blood will be replenished by pure material, the emunctories relieved of their over-secretion, the strength of the general system and digestive organs improve gradually together, and the patient safely and surely return to health, in the exactly opposite manner from that in which they departed from nature's requirements. Eat nothing between meals, go to bed early, and arise early, bathe thoroughly with the alkaline bath once a week in the manner described under the head of bathing, and bid defiance to the hordes of seventh sons of the seventh son, and quacks in general, who only deceive you in order to get your money for naught. Not even "Doesticks' four horse power balsam" will be required to cure you. But one may say this plain common sense course does not stimulate the marvelous or wonder-loving propensities sufficiently. Well, let us talk about that a little. The world constantly

pays a premium upon vice and imposition, while virtue and fairness is left at a great discount. "*Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in thereat; because straight is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it.*" "*But wisdom is justified of her children.*"

Now, which do you like the best? The man who will lie to you, and deceive and rob your family of their necessary support; will at the same time give you some nostrum, in a large majority of cases, hurtful to you; let you run along under a wrong impression, while disease is doing its sure work, and preparing you so that your family, by the time the quacks drink up their means of sustenance, may also be deprived of the only safe-guard remaining—your own right arm? Or will you wisely turn to him who strives not to excite your credulity, but gives you the advantages of the plain simple truths of nature, as an infallible and ever-loving God has wisely formed and appropriately adapted them to the natures of all he has created. "*No man can serve two masters.*"

The reason for my occupying so much space upon the subject of dyspepsia, is from the fact that indigestion is the great nest for the production of so many forms of diseased action. And as an illustration of the gullibility of some persons, and also the real potency of common sense in curing disease, I will close this chapter by relating a circumstance told by Prof. JOHN KING, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the medical class in the winter of 1853. He said that several years previous a wealthy gentleman, from one of the Southern States—a man who had been raised in a life of luxury,

wine-drinking, gormandizing, etc.,—came to him a confirmed dyspeptic. Previously, however, he had tried extensively many of the self-reputed Goliaths of the healing art, without receiving more than a gradual collapsing of his purse and an increase of his disorder

He said he reversed the man's whole course of living, put him on proper rules of bathing, etc., let him hire his board at a convenient hotel, where he could receive every required attention, and, in order to satisfy him about medicine, he gave him small doses of carbonate of soda conjointly with his meals. The cause being removed, and nature left free from any unnatural incumbrance—the *vis medicatrix naturæ* now free to act—the man recovered quite rapidly, and in a few weeks was well. Before leaving for the South (his home) he called on Dr. KING, and inquired the amount of his bill. The doctor said, as the man had been no expense of moment to him, he did not intend to charge him but little, thinking to himself the poor fellow had paid enough already to the scamps who had previously treated him, and so said the doctor to the man: "You can pay me what you choose to." Whereupon with that liberality characteristic of Southern gentlemen, he immediately forked over three fifty dollar bank notes. He then earnestly importuned the Professor for the compound of the wonderful medicine that had cured him, in order to insure him against future ravages from the same disease. The doctor hesitated, but finally told him that if he would not be angry he would reveal all to him. This assurance obtained, the doctor gave him a plain, common-place, common-sense version of the matter, both cause of the disease and cause of cure. He listened with amaze-

ment during the doctor's narration, and stood speechless some time afterwards, when he at length broke forth: "Well, I do not grudge the money. I have learned more than it is worth; but, sir, if I had known how you were treating me, I would have left you at once." *Why?* "Could not the prophet have ordered something more hard of accomplishment than to wash a certain number of times in the river Jordan?" Now such is mankind.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, DYSENTERY, ETC.

BY inflammation of the bowels is understood, generally, among the common people, a stoppage or obstruction of the bowels at some point, followed, if not removed, by bloating, mortification and death. By the medical profession, dysentery is generally treated as inflammation of the bowels, under the designation of *enteritis*, which term is sufficiently broad in its meaning to apply to a diseased action of this kind, no matter where it is located in the alimentary canal, or whether it only involves a part or all of that portion of the system. Medical men have, for convenience, again subdivided *enteritis* into *colorectitis* (where the inflammatory action is confined to the colon and rectum) and *duodentis* (where the supposed first attack of the inflammation is in the second stomach, or *duodenum*). Now a mere stoppage in the bowels, with which every practitioner of medicine becomes acquainted, and which often occurs in the latter stages

of low grades of disease, and the same condition, *i. e.* a stoppage occurring under the action of high grades of disease, and while the vitality is still strong and active, rendering local inflammation sure soon to follow, are in my judgment to be treated somewhat differently.

Dysentery proper should by no means, in my judgment, be confounded, either in theory or practice, with the above conditions.

The stoppage or obstruction occurring in low and advanced stages of disease, is generally the result of loss of vitality in the bowels, and should be regarded as an evidence of near approach to decomposition or death of the parts involved. Is seldom or never attended by active inflammation, from the fact that there does not remain a sufficient degree of vitality in the parts to sustain such an action. This opinion may be in conflict with some high medical authorities, but I believe every one who has practiced medicine for a series of years will bear testimony to its truthfulness; and, under the constitutional laws of the country, I have as much right to an opinion as the most noted professor of medicine.

Treatment proper in this Condition.

First, stimulate the cutaneous vessels with the instrument, armed with cholera Fluid, No. 3. Apply it scatteringly, but quite thoroughly all over the fleshy portions of the body. If nausea and vomiting prevails, apply the instrument with great thoroughness over the whole region of the stomach. *Second*, sustain the strength of your patient by the following:

Take quinine, 30 grains, put into a vial and add muriatic acid drop by drop, at the same time shaking it

until there is enough of the acid to dissolve the quinine. Then add to this two ounces of good spirits (alcohol or the very best brandy), and two ounces of syrup of white sugar. Shake them well together and give from one to two teaspoonfuls once in two hours.

Now we come to the last and most important aid we can offer in this case, namely, removing the obstruction and carrying off from the bowels all morbid matter, stimulating and bringing them again to a healthy condition, or to such a condition as to induce a return to a state of health. For this purpose mix spirits of turpentine one-half ounce; castor oil, two ounces, and one teaspoonful of either oil of peppermint, wintergreen, or sassafras. Shake well together, and give one tablespoonful once in two hours, alternated with the tonic before recommended. Or, if the stomach will bear it, give instead small teaspoonful doses of the compound powder of senna, combined with a little sweetened water, and with each dose mix from ten to fifteen drops of tincture of capsicum (cayenne pepper), or double that amount of the tincture of xanthoxylum (prickly ash). If the bowels appear stubborn, or do not readily move, assist them by the use, every two or three hours, of injections composed as follows:

Thin corn meal gruel, to each pint of which add and dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of salt, and then add and mix thoroughly with the compound two ounces of either sweet oil or sweet cream. Keep it warm, and agitate it, so as to mix it well, each time you give it. Warm applications, either dry or wet, as warm dry flannel or warm fomentations applied to the bowels, will greatly facilitate their power to move. The proper modification of treatment, to follow the removal of

the obstruction, will readily suggest itself to the reader.

In cases of obstruction where the system is in a state to favor an active inflammatory condition, there being a large amount of vitality in the patient, the tonic is not generally required, but there should be a large amount of mucilage of elm or something of the kind given, during the course of the disease.

The cathartic action should be pushed forward with energy, for which purpose double the dose of the cathartic, before recommended, and the second compound (the one containing the compound powder of senna), is by far the best. The use of the enemata (injections) should be persevered with, as in the previous case, with the same compound, or you can employ castile soap suds, slippery elm mucilage, or other convenient and proper agents. Epsom salts, given in this case, is often very beneficial as an adjunct. But in this condition the thing next in importance to the internal action of the medicine employed to remove the obstruction, is a proper amount of local counter-irritation, in order to withdraw from the point of stoppage, as far as possible, the local irritation. For this purpose fill the instrument with fluid No. 2, and apply thoroughly all over the stomach and bowels, and if relief is not obtained in twenty-four hours, re-apply it, continuing the while the use of the other agencies. In nine out of ten cases, if the instrument is thoroughly applied, and followed up by re-application every twennty-four hours, it will so far remove the local cause, that nature will in two or three days remove the obstruction herself, still it is better to employ proper internal remedies.

We will now treat of Dysentery proper.

In regard to this disease, it is generally conceded that it is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and this inflammation varies so much in its extent, intensity and point of location, that it has led various authors to present much speculation in theory, and too often uncertainty in practice. Laying aside all these matters, for want of space, I will only briefly state those points necessary to be understood to insure success in practice. No form of disease except, perhaps, cholera, has ever had recommended so many different agents for its cure—a large proportion of which are set forth by their various advocates as specifics, or nearly so at least—as has dysentery. Laying aside speculation in regard to change of temperature, malaria, dampness, dryness, etc., as predisposing causes, we will assume that the condition of the part affected is local congestion, followed by a greater or less degree of inflammation, causing a thickening and contraction of the lamina of the bowels, resulting in a greater or less degree of obstruction, as far as the gut is in this condition. The bowels become measurably empty below—they collapse—and by the peristoltic action, rub upon their own surfaces, involving first the mucous, and then the serous membrane, along their course; and the discharge, in ordinary cases, is first of mucous, and then mucous streaked with blood, and finally assuming all the various changes attendant on this disease, with all the accompanying and varied symptoms incident to this most distressing malady.

Thus the passage, from the bowels of fecal matter is in part or entirely arrested; and it is not unfre-

quently the case that what is discharged is of so acrid a nature as to cause extreme distress to the sufferer when at stool. The manageability of the case is measurably determined by the locality and severity of attack, previous health, and the remedies employed, as well as manner of treatment. If the disease is located in the upper portion of the bowels, the medicines given will act much more promptly than when it is located farther down the intestinal tube; and in case it is located in the colon and rectum, it will require much more time and medicine to reach it, and cause far more suffering to the patient. Such has been my experience; and this I regard as mainly the reason of the great diversity of cures and difference of opinion with regard to this malady. One man has a slight attack of duodenitis, he takes a dose of salts; another a dose of castor oil; a third, a dose of compound powder of senna; a fourth, a dose of rhubarb, etc., *ad infinitum*; and in each case the cure establishes in the mind of the patient the specific virtues of the medicine taken. The allopathist does the same with his mercury, or combines it in form of calomel and jalap, or calomel and oil, or calomel and soda, and the speedy action of these several compounds removes the obstruction, and carries with them the contents of the bowels; and as the inflammation is in its incipiency the system being so far assisted, arouses her own energies and the restoration is soon complete, and mercury is then supposed to be the one thing needful.

But in case the inflammatory action has passed beyond the first stage of disease, then A, B, C and D recommend their certain cures in vain, and wonder at their own failures, and the allopathist gives his mer-

curials; and instead of curing, he increases the malady both in intensity and extent, and soon the cry is raised that there is a new form of disease in their midst, which is unmanageable with long used and well established remedies, a panic ensues, a large number of citizens die, but the doctor is not blamed. Such is the ignorance and gullibility of mankind. All such modes of treatment will ordinarily fail of success in the manner generally employed, where the case is a genuine attack of colorectitis, or inflammation of the lower portion of the bowels, or when the inflammation has advanced to full development in the other forms of this disease. "Time, patience and perseverance conquer all things," if the proper means are employed.

To cure dysentery, in its varied forms and degrees of intensity, three things are required. First, a correct diagnosis or knowledge of the real condition of the sufferer. Secondly, a proper selection of remedies to meet the indications presented. Thirdly, an abiding faith, in ultimate success, and unwavering perseverance in treatment until success is finally reached. I have known several practitioners who were pursuing a correct course of practice, but who, on account of the malignant character of the disease, became frustrated, and abandoned their only surety of success, and dodged about from one thing to another, trying everything in turn which the peculiarities of a community could suggest (which are never a few), and thereby not only losing their patients by their want of perseverance and faith, but losing the confidence of the community in their skill, and also their own confidence in themselves. This should never be so. "*Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.*"

Improved Treatment.

As dysentery is measurably local in its effects, there is no disease which will be more signally affected by local means. The first thing in importance is to get the skin in a proper condition, for which purpose mix equal parts of alcohol and warm water, and with a sponge or flannel cloth, in a warm room (no air currents), rub the whole body, legs and arms thoroughly with this mixture. In one hour afterwards make a strong castile soap suds, and in the same manner go all over the system, after which sponge with a weak solution of clean salt and water, and rub the skin dry with a dry cloth. This done, arm the instrument with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, and apply freely all over the stomach and bowels. This course, accompanied by the internal administration of rhubarb ½ ounce, soda ½ ounce, essence of peppermint ½ ounce, fluid measure, good spirits 1 ounce, and syrup of white sugar 4 ounces. First, in an earthen bowl or porcelain mortar, mix the rhubarb and soda thoroughly with the spirits, and rub all lumps to pieces; then thoroughly incorporate with them the syrup of sugar, and lastly add the essence, and well mix all together. When it is given, stir it up well.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful every hour until a free action is obtained upon the bowels; after this give small doses, just enough to keep the bowels open. With a proper regard to diet, this will be all that is necessary in the more common varieties of dysentery, and also in the incipient stages of the more malignant forms. The cure will usually be complete in from twenty-four to seventy-two hours after the treatment is instituted. I have frequently entirely

cured cases by the application of the instrument alone thus arranged in three or four days, without the internal administration of a particle of medicine.

In more malignant forms of the disease (the word malignant is not here to be understood in its full sense as indicating incurability) a greater degree of perseverance is required to insure success in practice, and I will therefore endeavor to give such directions that no one can fail of general success if they rigidly enforce my rules. To be brief, I will take up the subject of colorectitis, as this is by far the worst form of the disease to manage, and I will premise by saying, that what will cure this disease when thus located, and of a malignant type, will be safe to rely upon in the more mild forms and those more favorably located. With the allopathist, mercury, argenti nitrus, etc., are resorted to. While with the Thompsonian, botanic, etc., repeated emetics, steam vapor baths, enemata, No. 6 Composition, etc., are the order of practice, and the homœopathist gives what really amounts to no medicine at all, while the eclectics, as a general rule prescribe large doses of podophyllin, leptandrin, etc., with other treatment. And of course a percentage of those treated by these various methods referred to, will recover proportionately to the constitutional strength of the patients, degree of intensity of disease, and the stage to which the disease has arrived, and consequent agreement or derangement between the conditions present and the medicine administered for their cure.

In this condition of the disease it reqnires a large amount of confidence in, as well as perseverance, with even the very best of treatment, to cure, as in this in-

stance it will require a very long time by way of internal remedies, generally, to sensibly affect the disease. But in all bad forms of the disease the fever present must be cured in conjunction with opening the bowels, and inducing a gradual return to a natural stool, as well as to subdue the tenesmus (frequent desire to go to stool), tormina (severe griping), etc. Professors John King and Robert S. Newton, some years ago recommended, as a general internal prescription in this disease, the following: podophyllin, 6 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; lactin, 30 grains. This was mixed and divided into four powders, and given at suitable intervals, until free action of the bowels was induced. In one form of the disease, which occurred in the summer of 1849, I made use of the same compound essentially, with almost universal success. My prescription was: podophyllin, 4 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains: quinine, 40 grains; white sugar, 1 dram. Mix and triturate very finely, then divide into eight powders, and give one to an adult once in two hours, until the secretions of the bowels were changed in appearance, and the obstruction removed. The form of dysentery, in which this course was followed with such marked success, was almost uniform that season, and in its general characteristics was as follows: high fever, frequent stool, hard straining, etc., and the discharges were composed of mucous and blood, which latter was generally quite fresh, but affording no indications of a general breaking down of the organic powers of the bowels, or approach towards putrefaction, as will be hereafter described. In the above form heroic treatment will *speedily cure.* But in seasons when the disease is characterized by passages in some cases

resembling bloody brine, in others discharging quantities of green matter, and again in others, quantities of matter having a fatty appearance, or characterized by nebula (a peculiar cloud-like appearance), with numerous floating specks of flocci, (or 'supposed to be such) on the surface, and especially if the odor of the stools indicates a condition nearing putrefaction, I have found that any kind of rash treatment usually results badly, from over-reaching the powers of the system, which, are already greatly diminished by the diseased action, and *more especially* so if the disease is attended with a low grade of fever, as is generally the case. Again, great care is frequently required in the treatment of dysentery, as it may change from a mild to a severe type at any time, assuming various complications incident. I have pursued mainly the following course, in the treatment of the worst forms of this disease, with almost universal success. Attend to the surface of the body as directed under the treatment for the simple form of the disease.

Give the rhubarb mixture prescribed for the milder form of the disease in tablespoonful doses once in two hours. Also take leptandrin, 8 grains; powdered hydrastis (golden seal), 30 grains; quinine, 40 grains; capsicum (cayenne pepper) 12 grains.

Mix, and with honey or syrup of sugar, or hydro-alcoholic extract of valerian, or cypripedium, if you have them, form the whole into thirty pills, and give one once in two hours, alternating them with the mixture. Whenever the patient desires or will drink, stir one teaspoonful of clean flax or plantain seeds (the plantain seed is preferable), with a little cold water, and let it be thus drank. These seeds given in the

manner prescribed, have proved in my hands to be the best form in which mucilage could be given to the patient, and I never have lost any one in case I could obtain a free passage of the seed through the bowels. The seeds are both alike mucllaginous, this element being abundant in their outer structure; the plantain, being smallest, is more easily taken, and is therefore preferable. They are carried along by the cathartic action, and being unirritating themselves, they will find a lodgment all through the course of the intestinal tube, and will swell and become much enlarged; will also be thickly coated over with the constantly softening mucilage, which is being all the time given off. They are entirely smooth, and having no taste, they are readily drank, if it is done before they have remained long enough in the water to have it become thickened by their mucilage. When in the bowels they interpose and completely shield them from irritation, and the griping will greatly diminish as soon as they begin to pass freely with the stools; but their use should be continued through the whole course of the disease. They are very nutritious also. I have employed slippery elm, gum arabic, raw flour, etc., but have never seen such clear evidence of good done as when I gave these seeds unbroken, in clear, cold water. The plantain seeds possess other valuable properties as alterative, anticeptic, diuretic, etc., besides their mucilaginous qualities rendering them peculiarly valuable in this complaint.

The seeds are procured from the common garden plantain (plantago major), of which there are three varieties growing in the same locality, and which externally appear measurably alike. I have frequently

found the whole three on the same rod of ground. There is a little difference in the length and shape of the leaves, but the principal variation is in the seed stalk. Two varieties have very long heads, and the third variety has quite a short head. The seeds when ripe in the short, and in one of the long-headed varieties, is detached from the pericarp, and like wheat will readily shell, while in the other variety, although appearing to be equally mucilagineus, it cannot be shelled at any period.

To prepare these seeds (use only those that will shell) for use, get them dry, shell them, then separate the pericarp (chaff) by running them through a common meal sieve, then carefully winnow out the dust remaining. It is but a very short job to gather and clean several ounces, and they are ripe at just the season of the year when this disease usually occurs, and can be found in almost any door yard. The reason of my being so specific in regard to the use of these seeds, *i. e.* plantain and flaxseeds, is because I have in so many cases proved their vast superiority over other agents used for the same purposes. When slippery elm or raw flour is used, the best way is to stir from a half to a teaspoonful of the flour of the one employed (whether it is the wheat or the elm bark) with one quarter to one-third of a tumbler of cold water, and let the patient drink it before it has had time to thicken; then wash all from the tumbler and make it fresh every time you give it. The foregoing treatment should be pursued until the passages from the bowels unmistakably indicate, by the passage freely of the seeds and excrement, that all obstruction is removed. This will generally require from twenty-four to forty-

eight hours. Then cease to give the medicines, and substitute the following: Take rhubarb powdered, 30 grains; quinine, 30 grains; opium, 10 grains; gum myrrh, 10 grains; capsicum, 10 grains. Form into thirty pills. To an adult give one every two hours, at the same time increasing and giving all the seeds or mucilage that the stomach will bear. If the passages appear to be very putrid in any stage of the disease then, in connection with the other treatment, give powdered charcoal mixed with a little water, in quantities sufficiently free to have it largely tinge the passages from the bowels. At any stage of the disease, if the tenesmus (griping, etc.) is very severe, give an injection once in two to four hours of the following: Opium powdered, 30 grains; nutmeg, grated fine, 1 dram; tannin, previously rubbed very fine, 1 dram; powdered charcoal, 1 ounce; raw wheat flour, 2 ounces.

Mix all carefully, so as to have no lumps in the compound, with three half-pints of warm water (must not be too hot). This will, when mixed well with the syringe, be sufficient for from three to six injections for an adult. If strong appearances of approaching putrefaction are present, add to each injection one heaping teaspoonful of salt, or to the whole quantity three teaspoonfuls. This treatment is all for adults, and should be varied according to age, etc. In giving injections to children, judgment should be used, and it will often be necessary to clasp the fleshy portion of the buttocks in the hand, and forcibly press the soft parts upon the sphincture so closely that no passage can occur, and thus cause them to retain each injection thirty or forty minutes to obtain its benefits.

In giving injections, great advantage is obtained by putting a large gum elastic catheter upon the nose or tube of the syringe, and thereby introducing the injection through the catheter into the bowels. The catheter can be passed several inches up the bowels easily, and without pain or necessary moving of the patient. In severe cases of this disease use a bed pan or cloths, and never allow your patient to get up; let your injunctions be positively obeyed. The diet should be small in quantity, right in quality, and frequent in administration. Good nursing is all important. An excellent drink may be made by beating thoroughly the whites of two fresh eggs with a heaping tablespoonful of white sugar, and then adding to them half a pint of good cold water; stir them well, and skim off the froth. I have been thus explicit in the treatment of this disease, on account of its fatal results so extensively spread over the country during its prevalence, the diversity of opinion regarding it, as well as the modes of treatment recommended for its cure, and lastly on account of my own uniform success in its treatment in its various forms and manifestations; and I hope what I have written may do much good and no harm.

The Instrument.

For two years past I have been constantly in the habit of using this agent in every form of bowel disease, and no one, short of seeing its effects, can believe to what an extent it will remove local congestions, inflammations, etc., as well as changing the entire secretions of the whole system, and removing general diseased action. In the summer of 1866 I set apart three cases of typhoid dysentery, in which primarily the

colon and rectum were the seat of disease, and in which in connection with the typhoid type of fever present, the passages from the bowels smelled very putrid and presented the appearance of bloody beef brine, with other characteristics common in such cases, and I treated them as follows :

First, paid the proper attention to the surface of the body, as in other cases.

Second, caused them to drink all the flax seed and plantain seed I could get them to take. Also, considerable quantities of powdered charcoal. This I continued, with proper diet, through the whole course of the disease.

Thirdly, I gave as medicine the following Pills :

Rhubarb powdered, 40 grains; quinine, 40 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; strychnea, ½ grain; oil of capsicum, 10 drops. Good syrup sufficient to form into pills, forty in number.

I gave one of these pills once in two hours. I charged the instrument with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, and applied it all over the stomach and bowels once in two days. In twelve hours from the commencement of this treatment the tenesmus was sensibly diminished. On the third day the seeds and charcoal began to be quite plentiful in the passages, as well as considerable occasional discharge of real fecal matter and decided improvement in the odor of the passages, with marked abatement of febrile symptoms. By the sixth day the fever had entirely disappeared, and the tongue was cleared of fur; what passed the bowels was like diarrhœa (rather thick), and contained large quantities of the seed and coal. From this time I diminished the medicine one-half, and, with a well regulated

diet, they all recovered much sooner than is usual in such cases, under what is generally regarded as a favorable termination of the disease.

I am aware that this will appear to some like an exaggeration, but I can furnish such with the attested affidavits of the persons themselves, who were thus cured, if required; and all I have to say further is try the course for yourselves and witness the results.

CHAPTER XXIX.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

A SEROUS membrane, being continuous with the pleura, beginning at the diaphragm which it lines, and at the last fleshy fibres of the ribs and with the pleura, it lines the various intervals of the diaphragm. It then descends anteriorly and posteriorly, and lines the cavity of the abdomen. *Peritonitis* produces symptoms very similar to those of inflammation of the bowels themselves; except when direct pressure is made upon the portion inflamed, with the ends of the fingers, the pain is intense. The disease is attended with fever, and general disturbance of the whole system. The bowels are generally quite constipated. The pain in this disease is generally steady, moderately severe and uniform.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fuid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly over the part affected; and every fourth day re-apply it until the disease is subdued. At the same time it will be necessary to regulate the bow-

els, for which purpose give half teaspoonful doses of the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna every two hours until they move with tolerable freeness. It will be necessary thereafter to keep them regular and tone them up, as well as to subdue the general fever and sustain and build up the general strength of the system, for which purpose use the pills marked No. 2, and which are prescribed for the treatment of dysentery, in sufficient quantity to fulfill these several indications. For children, vary the treatment to suit the age.

Note.—By applying the instrument in these cases, should be understood a re-application at intervals of a few hours, until full pustulation occurs—*this constitutes an application.*

CHAPTER XXX.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

NEPHRITIS is generally attended with sharp, strong pains in both sides, corresponding to the location of the kidneys in particular, but generally also extending above them, and down into the parts below. Its presence may be known also by the amount of general soreness and greater increase of pain, on bending or turning the body so as to disturb that part of it by the motion.

Improved Treatment.

First, pay strict attention to the skin, by bathing, etc. Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it thoroughly across the small of the back (lumbar region), and re-apply once in twelve hours until free

pustulation occurs. Mild diuretics, demulcents and mucilages—such as marsh mallow, marsh hibiscus, flax seed, etc., should be used freely during the course of the disease; the two former in decoction, and the latter in infusion. The bowels should be regulated with the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, rhubarb, manna, or some mild agent, in small doses.

If the disease is chronic in its form, continue the treatment as directed above, and re-apply the instrument every fourth day.

Cystitis (*inflammation of the bladder*). The ordinary symptoms are voiding urine drop by drop; or the urine will only appear in small quantities, with frequently recurring desire to urinate; burning pain and tenderness at the termination of the urinary passage and in the region of the bladder, and the pain is greatly increased by making pressure in the region of this organ. The remarks here made are of a general character, as I have not the space to enter upon details regarding the several conditions of this disease.

Improved Treatment.

Pursue the same general treatment recommended for inflammation of the kidneys, applying the instrument, however, upon the bowels, over the bladder, as well as across the back. In both diseases, use a low diet, until active inflammation passes off. Regulate and maintain considerable looseness of the bowels, but not active catharsis. In this disease, and for the above purpose, I have found a syrup or decoction of wahoo (euonimus atroperpurius) to act admirably. To relax the urinary passage and cause easy urination, as well as to subdue the local irritation of the bladder,

and bring about a healthy action, take powdered lobelia herb, one dram; powdered bloodroot, twenty grains. Mix, and pour on them one pint of boiling water, cover them closely, and let them cool, without further steeping; then strain them, and when the decoction is cold, add sixty drops of the best tincture of opium; then mix all well together, and with a glass syringe and gum elastic catheter of proper size, introduce two fluid ounces at a time, into the bladder, two or three times in twenty-four hours, being governed by the amount of irritation it occasions. If it does not irritate too much, use it three times per day. No agent has a more favorable effect upon irritated or inflamed membranes, than a weak solution of bloodroot. If the case is chronic, the treatment will require to be the same in character, but more mild in application, and will have to be persevered with a greater length of time, in order to cure.

I will here say again, that in all these cases, bathing, and a proper attention to the surface of the body, diet, etc., is of great importance.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

ARTHRITIS-Arthodynia is a form of disease so generally known as to hardly require description, although, were all the various opinions and controversies in regard to this one disease collected together and put in print in one collection, it would require a volume to contain them. But we will here only men-

tion a few of the leading characteristics of the disease, and shall then proceed at once to the consideration of a proper method of treatment. This disease is generally divided into *rheumatic fever*, *rheumatic gout* and *rheumatism*. The disease is confined to "extremities, external coverings of the human body, occupying the muscular, tendenous and fibrous textures, and characterized by pain, stiffness and swelling of a joint, or joints, with or without fever, according to the violence of the disease." Rheumatic fever commences by a sudden attack of chills, followed by general fever, characterized especially by great pain, affecting one or more of the joints, with a total inability to move them, and being very tender to the touch. The swelling commences at the joint, and thence diffuses itself for a greater or less space, over the surrounding parts. Several joints being generally affected, the pain usually changes often from the one to the other. The pulse is generally below 100 per minute—full, soft, and round; the skin is generally moist, and the brain not seriously disturbed. *Rheumatic gout* is a simple inflammation of the synovial membrane (the membrane lining the joints which secrete the sinovia or joint-water), while *rheumatism* affects more particularly the cellular tissue. Gout may or may not be attended with general fever. *Chronic rheumatism* is generally a sequel of the acute form of the disease.

Improved Treatment.

Pursue the same course to get the skin in proper order, as is recommended under the head of treatment for dysentery.

Then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly to the part affected; and if

the disease is sufficiently developed so as to disturb the general system to any considerable extent, go thoroughly all over the whole body, legs and arms, with it, *i. e.*, on all the fleshy portions of the system, avoiding the face, joints, and superficial bones; if pustulation does not freely appear, re-apply it again in twenty-four hours.

In six days afterwards, if the disease is not evidently controlled and abating, re-apply the instrument with double the thoroughness you did before. This, with the accompanying treatment, will not fail of cure in the acute form.

Take podophyllin, 4 grains; macrotyn, 4 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; quinine, 30 grains; white sugar, 1 dram.

Mix, and rub very fine, in a suitable mortar (porcelain, earthern or glass). Then divide it into thirty powders, and give one every two hours, for twenty-four hours. If they do not begin to act upon the bowels by that time, then give them every hour until they do. After this, give one powder once in four to six hours, as is required to maintain a suitable lax condition. After the powders have operated upon the bowels, give the following:

Take of aromatic tincture of guaiacum (*see eclectic dispensatory*), saturated tincture of xanthoxylum (prickly ash), saturated tincture of macrotys (black cohosh), and saturated tincture of phytolacca (scoke root), of each two ounces. Mix them well, and then add oil of sassafras, two fluid drams; then shake all well together, after which add eight fluid ounces of thick cold syrup of white sugar, cork the bottle and shake all thoroughly again. Every time it is given,

shake it well beforehand. *Dose*, one-quarter to one tablespoonful, as the stomach will admit, from two to four hours apart. This is the best internal compound for rheumatism I have ever used. This course, properly modified to suit the case, constitution of patient, age, etc., will cure any rheumatic or gouty affection, whether acute or chronic in its character.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LOCALIZED INFLAMMATION AND CHRONIC DISEASE.

IN any diseased condition of the system, characterized by decided torpor of the secretions, as scrofula, etc., or where there is a specific poison in the blood, as in syphilis, and in some forms of skin disease, as well as in general febrile disease, which are not properly broken up, and in inflammatory rheumatism, etc., there will be occasionally a tendency to the formation of abscesses in various portions of the body. Abscesses occur again in various parts of the body, from hereditary taint or other causes not well understood. The system containing impurities which she cannot readily discharge through the various emunctories, a cold, a strain, or a slight local injury, may become the determining cause, whereby nature will seek to *dislodge*, through the process of ulceration, a large amount of impurity, that she cannot otherwise eliminate. In such cases, although the action is *legitimate in itself*, it not unfrequently occurs that some organ, whose position in the system is of such vital importance that an inroad once made upon it cannot

be repaired, becomes the seat of suppurative action, and the life of the individual is lost in the struggle. Or, a cause of disease may constantly prey upon the vital forces in a variety of ways, causing a long catalogue of chronic diseases, with which our country abounds. Acute disease may be said to sustain the same relation to chronic disease, that the little shrub does to the sturdy oak. And no man who has not spent years in treating acute forms of disease, and until he has become successful in their management, is or can be fit to combat their chronic forms. When men go about the country, as many do, averring that they cannot successfully treat acute diseases, but are masters of the chronic forms, they are *self-evident, self-condemned impostors.* Is he capable to slay the *mighty tree*, who could not even destroy the germ? It is these effects of disease which fill our country with innumerable nostrums, purporting to be derived from some particular thing or things, or obtained in some truly wonderful manner, from a mysterious source. The same cause fills the country with traveling *jour-doctors, self-made*, who work upon the credulity of the suffering, and, by exciting their anticipations, give them a little momentary happiness, which is followed by worse disappointment, and the consciousness of having been robbed of their necessary means of support. It is these patent medicines too—many of which, like the celebrated *Liverwort Tar*, in which a legal investigation for supposed infringement of patent, has exhibited three very important facts: first, that they really contain little or none of the *virtues* of the agents from which they derive their names; second, they, are agents, *generally*, of very little

medicinal value; third, they are generally compounded and sold by those who have never been eminent in the *science* or the *practice* of the healing art—this cause alone yearly sends *thousands* to the tomb who would otherwise obtain counsel and assistance from those skilled in the art of medicine. It paupers its *millions* of helpless women and children, by robbing them through falsehood of their support, and buys costly apparel and builds up sightly mansions, as a reward for treason to our common humanity.

Now, in removing obstructions from the body, no organ is so important, as a medium of egress, as the skin, and still none is so sadly neglected. All that can be, by any way, so removed, may be regarded generally as safely done. This, I am fully aware, is in *contra-distinction* to the more general course of applying *harsh* and other measures to the stomach, and other important organs. Most chronic diseases can be cured alone in time by regular and proper diet, prudent habits, and a *rigid* and *appropriate* attention to the skin, by proper bathing, cleanliness, etc. But if in addition to all these truly necessary measures you can, by uninjurious and appropriate measures, call all the impurities directly (as well as evenly all over the body) to the skin, and thus discharge them, who cannot at once see a *safe and efficacious* mode of escape from all the consequences of retained morbid matter in the system? This the instrument and attendant fluids will *certainly* do. And then, where no cause of disease exists, no abscesses or chronic diseases will occur.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PSOAS ABSCESS AND HIP DISEASE.

PSOAS or *Lumbar Abscess* is a secretion of pus (matter) along the side of the lower portion of the spine, at or near the origin of the psoas major muscle. It causes pain in the lumbar region, which extends towards the thigh, and generally along the spermatic cord. The matter, when formed, will either show itself under Poupart's ligament, between the bladder and rectum, or under the *fascia lata* muscle. The constitutional symptoms are gradual emaciation resulting finally in hectic, with generally a consumptive expression of the countenance; and with adults it is generally fatal. Although the symptoms of this disease are frequently obscure, and easily confounded with those of lumbago, phrenitis, etc., still it is always safe and judicious when there are severe pains in and about the loins, with weakness and tenderness of the small of the back, the tenderness being more particularly confined to one side, and in cases where the urine and condition of the renal organs do not *distinctly* indicate real disease of the kidneys, to at once institute proper preventative measures to obviate the risk of a culmination of this form of disease. For this purpose I am certain that, in point of convenience, cheapness and certainty of success, no agency has ever been offered to mankind so entirely capable of doing all that is desired as is the *instrument*, properly armed and thoroughly and appropriately applied.

For which, arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it freely across the lumbar region of the back, and down on the outside of the thighs to the knees, and if full pustulation does not appear, re-apply it thoroughly in thirty-six hours afterwards. Repeat this once in ten days, giving in conjunction with it a brisk cathartic dose of the compound powder, or compound fluid extract of senna, each time the instrument is used. Any case of local pain, tenderness, etc,, will in a little time entirely disappear under this course.

It is well also, in order to insure a good state of health thereafter, to pay *strict* attention to bathing, dieting, etc., as well as to take for some weeks some good alterative, as the alterative syrup.

HIP DISEASE—(*Morbus Coxarius*).

This affection, in its general symptoms, is nearly allied to white swelling of the knee joint (hydarthrus); for, notwithstanding the disease is principally located in and about the coccygal ligament (the ligament that holds the hip joint in its socket), still the pain is mostly felt in and about the knee joint, and is, therefore, liable to greatly mislead when there is only a superficial diagnosis. But if pressure be made upupon the acetabulum (the socket of the hip joint), or if the thigh bone (femur) be turned so as to rotate the head thereof in its socket, it will cause intense pain. As the disease progresses, the limb by the relaxation of the ligament, becomes elongated, and also finally perishes to a considerable extent. Ulceration destroys the socket of the joint, involves the surrounding parts in diseased action, obliterates the ligaments, and the muscles of the upper leg and hip contract, and finally leaves the limb very much shortened, and the sufferer

crippled for life. This disease is essentially a malady of youth, occurring between the age of childhood and maturity. It is supposed to be of scrofulous origin, and, constitutionally, should be treated with the same internal medicines prescribed for psoas abscess. When the disease has reached a full development, syringing with castile soap suds, poulticing with elm bark, etc., with the constitutional treatment necessary, and washing out the cavity formed by the ulceration with vegetable astringents, is all that can be profitably done, further than suitable measures to keep the limb in proper position and maintain a general degree of quietude. Tonics, and a sustaining diet, are of first importance, and also a general attention to the condition of the surface of the body, by proper bathing, etc. But if a correct diagnosis is arrived at, while the disease has not reached the supparative stage, and proper remedies employed, it will be readily arrested in its course, and the consequences of a full development averted. And this is the great important point in the whole matter.

For this purpose, enjoin strict quietude and constitutional treatment as before suggested. Then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply along the course of the whole limb affected and along the spine. Do this very thoroughly, and re-apply as often as the former punctures have passed through the stage of pustulation, and arrived at a proper condition to allow of its use again. This course pursued, will soon result in a radical cure. I have thus treated, with complete success, several cases.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ERYSIPELAS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

CHARACTERIZED by general febrile symptoms, as quick, hard pulse, furred tongue, some degree of thirst—sometimes very great—margin of the tongue quite red, and papillæ prominent.

Local inflammation of the skin, commencing at some point on the surface; the point of attack becomes elevated, red, tender and painful. The redness constantly spreads until it terminates in vesication, ulceration, gangrene, etc. Or it frequently terminates favorably by spontaneous action; but if it assumes a malignant type, it becomes a very serious malady.

In 1852 this disease made its appearance in many localities of the Northwest, and under the internal administration of mercurials, and other *equally* objectionable agencies, with the external application of argenti, nitras, etc., it became fearfully fatal. I treated a very large number of cases in the following manner, without any fatality at all. And I will here remark that, during upwards of eighteen years of practice, I have never lost a case of this disease, nor have I ever employed any such agencies for its cure as those alluded to above.

My Former Treatment—Externally.

Circumscribe the local inflammation by a blister spread and cut in strips one-fourth of an inch wide; these strips are to be carefully applied to the skin just

beyond the limit of local redness, but entirely enclosing it.

It is well to rub the skin clean with a cloth, previously wet in warm vinegar, before applying the blister. The local inflammatory action will never pass the blister if it vesicates. Apply to the whole inflamed portion cloths wet in sour milk, to which all the salt has been added that would dissolve; or use vinegar and salt, or salt and water, or vinegar and sal-ammoniac (muriate of ammonia), one ounce of the salt to each pint of the vinegar; or use whiskey tincture of phytolacca decandria root (scoke root). This last is the most certain external remedy I ever saw; but either of those named, if the cloths are often changed or re-wet, will perfectly succeed, so far as the local inflammation is concerned. Cranberry poultice is excellent as an external remedy, but often hard to procure, and the above are either of them superior to it.

Internal Treatment.

Evacuate the bowels freely with the following: Take compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, 4 drams; cream of tartar, 1 ounce. Mix with one and one-half gills of sweetened water. Stir it well each time before giving.

Dose.—One tablespoonful each hour until it operates freely as a cathartic. After this give one teaspoonful at a time, one, two or three hours apart, as will serve to maintain a good degree of laxity in the bowels. For the fever and restlessness, give, during the whole course of the disease, the following: Take quinine, 30 grains; powd. camphor gum, 30 grains;

powd. ipecac, 20 grains; powd. opium, 10 grains; solid ext. valerian, q. s. Mix.

Make thirty pills, and give one every two or three hours, as required to keep the patient quiet.

Improved Treatment.

When called, arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2. Apply it thoroughly in a line circumscribing the whole local inflammation at the outer boundary of the redness. This will at once arrest the further spread of the disease. Then, to remove the general febrile or inflammatory condition, apply the instrument scatteringly all over the whole body, giving at the same time enough of the cathartic to act freely on the bowels, as well as keeping cloths wet in salt and water on the inflamed surface. Forty-eight hours will generally be sufficient to arrest the active force of the disease, and nothing further will be required than to use light diet, and maintain a proper degree of laxative action of the bowels.

There are several types of disease called by the name of erysipelas, in regard to which we have not the space to give a synopsis or treatment at present.

CHAPTER XXXV.

EXANTHEMATA.

SCARLATINA, *Scarlet Fever*, classified into three varieties, viz.: 1. *Scarlatina Simplex.* 2. *Scarlatina Anginosa.* 3. *Scarlatina Maligna.*

The third variety has been again unnecessarily subdivided into a trio of distinction, as *congestive*, *in-*

flammatory and *mixed;* and this last named order of diseased conditions is entirely too much "*mixed.*" And further still, some authorities speak of a peculiar form of febrile action, which is occasionally met with, in which the appearance of the mucous surfaces of the mouth and fauces, with the papillæ elongated, and general symptoms, are like scarlet fever, only the exantheme (rash on the skin) is wanting, as a fourth variety of the disease.

Again, some have treated of these manifestations, or at least the first named division, as distinct diseases to a certain extent. But we believe that they are only governed in their several characteristics, manifestations and intensity by exciting and predisposing causes, as *manner of living*, *dress*, *exposures*, *obstructions*, *constitutional strength*, *hereditary taints. etc.* And my own observation leads me to believe, that when transmitted to a second party, this disease will generally follow the preceding type. And the cases are common in which it changes mysteriously from a mild to a more severe form.

There is probably about the same measure of difference between the various grades of distinction in this disease that there is in other fevers, following *them* from their milder to the worst forms. This form of disease in its simple variety is a very mild disorder; but its extreme liability to assume formidable characteristics, and *the fearful mortality often following its incursions*, renders it a malady of great prominence. It is generally more particularly confined in its attacks to children, but no age is really exempt from it.

The *simple form* is ushered in with the ordinary signs of fever, as cold, chills, hot skin, frequent pulse,

nausea, thirst, etc. This is generally followed within forty-eight hours by bright, red spots upon the face, and thence down upon the chest, gradually coalescing and extending to the residue of the skin.

The character of the eruption differs entirely from measles, with which it is sometimes confounded.

First, in the uniformity of the eruption.

Secondly, in the very minuteness of the rash.

Thirdly, in the bright, red color of the skin. This disease is contagious in all its forms, and by some it is regarded as being infectious.

There are two prominent dangers attending the simple form of this disease requiring special care.

First, the liability to take on at any time a more violent form.

Secondly, an extreme liability to relapse for several days after the disease has seemingly run its course. This is almost sure to occur from the slightest exposure and cold. If relapse does take place, it is generally fatal, and consequently great care should be taken of the patient for a few days succeeding apparent convalescence.

Treatment for the Simple Form.

Emetics are of first importance in this malady, although the local appearance of the throat would seem to contra-indicate their use. Still, no form of disease is so sensibly benefitted by agents of this class, excepting croup. They should be repeated as often as every six or eight hours, and should be at once instituted as soon as you are conscious of the presence of the fever and its character. They arouse the secretions, open the pores, equalize the circulation, protect the throat, lungs, and other organs, as well as in a

very great measure secure against a transition to the more dangerous types of the disease.

For this purpose use the emetic powder in three grain doses. To a child six years old give a powder once in thirty minutes, until free vomiting ensues; vary the dose to suit age, etc., or if the sufferer can more easity take it, give the emetic drops to a child of like age, in doses of half a teaspoonful, at intervals of thirty minutes, until emesis occurs. (*See appendix.*)

Cathartics are regarded as being contra-indicated in this form of disease, further than as mild laxatives, to maintain an open condition of the bowels. For this purpose small doses of the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, or rhubarb, are undoubtedly the best, or the neutralizing cordial may be used with excellent results. If any appearances of unusual character at any time are manifest in the mouth and throat, use the canker-wash, in order to maintain a healthy condition of the lining membranes, and guard against any unfavorable termination.

The degree of success in the treatment of this form of disease is measured mainly by the promptitude and correctness of the course adopted at its inception; although in some cases the malignant forms will at first appear, and your patient may be virtually dying when first seen. I have witnessed several cases, in which no assistance could be effectually offered. Yet I am of the opinion that, where the vital powers do not immediately sink below the reach of artificial and scientific administration, with a little time, and thorough judicious management and appliances, but a very limited number of those laboring under even the malignant forms will die.

Second Variety—Scarlatina Anginosa.

This form, as its name indicates, is characterized by such a condition of the throat as to render deglutition (swallowing) very difficult, as well as respiration. The fever is rapidly developed, but on account of greater diminution of vitality than in the preceding variety, the pulse is more frequent, and has decidedly less momentum or cogency. All the soft parts in the throat become red and more or less tumid or swollen. The skin over the whole body is extremely hot, and the eruption is retained generally until the third day, and then is incomplete. If the inflammation and fever does not decline or terminate in resolution by from four to six days, sloughing with its various consequences, modified by the several conditions present, will follow.

Treatment in this Variety.

As in the preceding, we gave directions to make free use of emetics as a preventative against the more unfavorable terminations of this malady, etc., so in this form we will urge the actual necessity of their administration, their utility having been so thoroughly established by long continued use, that no question of their benefit remains. The canker-wash frequently applied to the throat with a sponge or swab, when the patient cannot gurgle it, is of great importance. In cases where there is such a condition of the throat as to cause the discharge of a thin, acrid fluid, with a hard or indurated condition of the glands of the neck, and other unfavorable conditions, I have found great benefit from the use of muriated tincture of iron, applied to the throat two or three times per day with a probang, or applied by the use of the feather end of

a quill, or with a swab. The employment of the carbolic acid, suitably diluted and administered with the atomizer, is almost a specific.

General tonics, proper diet, bathing, etc., should be carefully attended to. Applying to the neck the poultice for sore throat during the course of this form of disease, is of great importance. (*See appendix.*)

Third Variety—Scarlatina Maligna.

This form of disease is characterized by a rapid sinking of the vital powers, and is really a typhoid condition of the disease, in which its speedy fatal termination generally renders medical aid of little value. The indications to be fulfilled are to sustain the vitality as far as possible, and *divert* as far as practicable the centralizing tendencies of the disease from the vital organs, by directing them to the surface of the skin. This can only be done by nauseating agents, tonics, warm alkaline baths, extensive counter-irritation, etc., etc. In one case of collapse which I saved, in connection with the use of all available internal measures, I rubbed the whole surface of the body with Beach's stimulating liniment, and then applied a poultice of cooked onions, so arranged on a sheet as to be sufficient to cover the whole body, upon which I sprinkled a large amount of quinine. The patient revived in three or four hours, and fully recovered in due time. How much good was accomplished by excitement, relaxation, and *absorption* upon the surface of the body, cannot be told. But if the diagnostic symptoms clearly establish this type of disease, the prognosis is of course *emphaticallg unfavorable.*

Improved Treatment, and Rational Deductions.

Sufficient has been said to lead the mind to the following conclusions:

First, that the degree of mildness or severity of this disease is governed mainly by the time of appearance and character of exanthesis (the rash).

Secondly, it matters not for our present purpose, in case of retention of the rash, its imperfect development, or its final appearance, in a manner to indicate to the observing physician the dangerous form or character of the malady, or what arguments may be brought forward by various members of the profession in regard to the causes thereof. I shall speak of the effects and mode of relief, as though but one principle was involved in the matter, *namely*, an incapacity in the vital forces to eliminate a morbid matter with sufficient dispatch to shield the patient from consequences so unfavorable, if such matter is retained in the system beyond the culminating period of the disease, thereby vitiating the blood, and producing a near approximation to putrefaction; whereby for want of plastic element in that fluid, the mucous membranes become more or less obliterated, as well as producing the other concomitant effects of the poison upon the whole system. And again, the internal coverings or membranes being far more proportionately affected than the outside skin on the body, with the common difficulty of swallowing, which is always present in the anginose, and generally in the malignant form also, renrenders all internal medication, with a view to its legitimate results, a matter entirely problematical.

With these facts in view as a basis, I will venture to ask the inquiring mind, *first*, whether to directly med-

icate the system by acupuncturation would not be far more liable to accomplish the desired effects upon the sufferer than by any other method that the present state of our medical knowledge offers ?

Secondly, with the puncturers, producing numerous openings for the egress of the poison, as well as stimulating the skin and arousing it to a healthy action, and by the extensive integumental pustulations drawing the obstructing matters directly and *irresistibly* to the artificial openings in the skin, thereby effectually dislodging them from the system, would we not be far more likely to effect a cure than by the ordinary methods now in use ?

Consonantly with the foregoing reasoning and suggestions, I will detail the results of five cases in practice with the *new method*, and then leave the subject for the candid investigation of others.

With three cases of scarlatina simplex, and two of the anginose form, which have come under my care and attention in the last year, I have employed the instrument under the circumstances, and with the results hereafter detailed.

Case No. 1.—Boy, five years old, slender built, dark hair, eyes, and complexion. Disease began with mild form. I gave emetic powder, and ordered the frequent use of the canker-wash, and warm alkaline bath to the body once in six hours. Next day much worse, skin very hot, fever high, pulse considerably more frequent, with diminished force, breath fetid, nervous twitchings, laborious breathing, with some delirium, and the throat very much inflamed internally and somewhat swollen externally. Continued former treatment, excepting the bath. Armed the instrument

with Fluid No. 1, and applied it lightly and scatteringly over the neck, body, legs and arms, to the elbows and knees. Next morning the integumental action surpassed all my anticipations; the internal redness of the throat had greatly subsided, the fever gone down, the pulse full and soft, the breathing comparatively free and unobstructed, the nerves were undisturbed, and the mind rational. I continued the canker wash occasionally, with the use of an emetic once in twenty-four hours, gave enough compound powder of senna and cream of tartar to move the bowels mildly, and in three days afterwards ordered all the pustules broken and rubbed off with a coarse sponge, saturated in castile soap suds. After which washed the surface freely with the same, wiped it dry with a soft cloth, and oiled it by means of a feather and sweet oil, regulated the diet, discontinued the other treatment, and the child rapidly recovered.

Cases Nos. 2 and 3.—Two girls, aged respectively three and five years.

Fever manifest in its simple form, very thorough cases, but nothing remarkable otherwise about them.

Ordered the same treatment as in the preceding case, but only used the bath once, immediately after which I applied the instrument, the application of which was followed on the succeeding day by extensive development of pustules, but not nearly equal to those in the first-named case. I then directed the same course to be pursued as in the first case named, after the external application had been made to him. Both children rapidly recovered; perhaps they might have done so had not the external measures been adopted. *Still* I think it greatly modified the intensi-

ty of the diseased action, and facilitated the recovery.

Cases Nos. 4 and 5.—Were of a character clearly within the designations of the anginose form of the disease. Both dark complexioned, one aged two, the other seven years. I commenced by cauterizing their throats with muriated tincture of iron (if that might be called cautery). After all this fluid had been washed from their mouths and faces with clean water, so as to avoid its action upon the coloring matter contained in the cornus circinata bark, I ordered the use of the canker-wash, accompanied by emetics. Washed the surface of the body well with the alkaline bath, after which I applied the *acupuncturer* as in the case of the boy first named, and also followed up the succeeding treatment as in that case, and both cases recovered more rapidly than any others in like condition I ever saw, and in neither case of the five mentioned were there any symptoms of dropsy, etc., following, which frequently appear as a sequel of this form of diseased action.

I do not doubt that the use of this instrument in cases of measles, when the eruption is retained beyond a proper period, and the lungs or other vital organs become endangered therefrom, or from improper exposures, etc., producing the same results, would at once counteract the conditions, and many times save the patient from immediate dissolution; also would in almost or quite every case prevent the train of chronic affections that so often follow this disease. If the impurities of the system are neutralized in the blood, or withdrawn from the body by way of the skin, they must cease to do harm. And will not the same rule hold good with all exanthematic diseases? I would

suggest that some of my professional brethren who may be in possession of my instrument, and have the opportunity to do so, should try its application, armed with Fluid No. 2, in case of small-pox, in order to see, *first*, if its general benefits in relieving the oppressed condition of the vital organs is not very apparent; and *secondly*, to ascertain whether the fluid will act locally, and change the character or condition of the vesicles, thereby preventing the greatly dreaded *pitting*, so often seen as the result of this terrible malady.

These are reflective suggestions, which I have never put in practice, but which I most assuredly shall do at the first opportunity, in the fullest confidence of the most beneficial tendencies.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

EPILEPSY—*Falling Sickness.*

MUCH has been written concerning this disease, and it has been divided into *three species;* then again subdivided into *nine varieties;* but these are all matters of no general interest to our present purpose. Among all the writings extant upon this subject, it really appears to me that the concise statements of DR. NEWTON are more comprehensive and to the point, than can elsewhere be found in the same limit. I cannot do better than to reproduce his article upon this subject, as a correct delineation of the most important and well defined manifestations of this malady. He says, page 288: "This form of disease, when idiopathic, is beyond all question, cerebrial; but, when

symtomatic, it may frequently result from spinal irritation. A paroxysm or convulsion may occur, having all the features of epilepsy, and not be epileptic, but when it shall frequently recur at irregular intervals, and for months or years, and without any evident cause, then the name epilepsy is given to it. It is a disease of all ages, but that which immediately precedes puberty seems to be most liable to it.

"The paroxysms are marked by a loss of sensation and consciousness, with convulsive motions of the muscles. Most generally the fit attacks suddenly, or without the least premonition; at other times it is preceded by pain in the epigastrium, or vertigo, or stupor; sometimes a sensation like a cold vapor is experienced, which, arising in some part of the body, travels toward the head, and upon reaching it the patient falls to the floor.

"The most usual duration of a fit is from five to twenty-five minutes, but sometimes it is protracted for hours. In all cases there is a sudden falling, loss of consciousness, distortion of the face and eyes, foaming at the mouth, convulsons of the limbs, grinding of the teeth, by which the tongue and cheeks are frequently badly injured; difficult respiration, and occasionally involuntary discharges of urine and fœces. When the fit has passed off, the patient has not the least recollection of having had it, but complains of headache, and looks stupid and wearied." * * *

Again on page 290, he says: "The known causes of epilepsy are various, and so are, no doubt, the unknown. In some families it is hereditary, and in many instances the predisposition is such as to make it depend upon the exciting cause as to whether it shall

break out in the form of rheumatic mania or epilepsy. The apparent health of the patient seems to have but little to do in the production of the malady, attacking almost indiscriminately the feeble and the strong. It is frequently occasioned by a fall or blow upon the head; also, by a fright or terror; and, lastly, by the presence of worms in the alimentary canal."

I have known several cases of this disease, in young persons caused, no doubt, by self-pollution; and, also, a number of married people afflicted with it, where the history of each led to the conclusion that the cause was excessive sexual indulgence. I also know one case where the cause is supposed to be injury by lightning. On page 293, Dr. Newton still proceeds to say: "In addition to the foregoing, we give the following treatment of Prof. J. King, who has had considerable and successful experience in the disease.

"If the cause can be ascertained as worms, uterine difficulties, etc., treat them accordingly; but in those instances where the causes are obscure, he adopts the following plan: During the convulsive paroxysms, he gives to an adult, a powder composed of sulph. morphine, one-third of a grain, and quinine two-thirds of a grain. This dose is repeated every ten or twenty minutes, or as the patient may be made to swallow it, having it mixed in water. When the paroxysm has subsided, the bowels are to be kept regular by the use of leptandrin and podophyllin, given in small doses, and the following pills employed during the intervals:

"Ext. stramonium, 1 grain; valerianate or sul. quinia, 4 grains; hydro-alcoholic ext. of macrotys, 8 grs.

Mix and divide into eight pills, and give one three or four times a day.

"A stimulating liniment must be applied to the spine, as the following, which has been much used by ourselves, as well as Prof. KING:

"Take oil of stillingia, 1 ounce; oil of cajeput, ½ ounce; oil of lobelia, 2 drams; alcohol, 3 ounces. Mix.

"The spine may be rubbed twice a day with this, and continued until the patient complains of nausea, or an unpleasant acrid taste of the mouth.* The surface of the body must be bathed once or twice a week with an alkaline wash, all acidulous and greasy articles of food must be avoided, and the mind kept perfectly free from excitement of any kind." In acidity of the stomach he prefers the use of the carbonate of ammonia in this disease, to any other alkali.

"In pursuing the above treatment, it should be recollected to proportion the doses according to ages of children. In young infants, the antispasmodic tincture is preferred to the morphine and quinine."

As an old-fashioned eclectic course of local and constitutional medicine in the *ordinary way*, probably none was ever instituted as good, harmless and efficacious, as the course of Drs. KING and NEWTON; and fearing lest some should suppose I have *dared to think*, by the following course I shall recommend,

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*How strange it appears to one looking over the above course of treatment, seeing that those eminent professors of medicine readily understood that the application of the oils, etc., to be applied along the spine, on the *outside skin*, still produced the effect described by them in the mouth, simply *by being absorbed through the natural pores*, that the superior power of communicating medicines directly into the blood, by the process of some proper method of acupuncturation, did not long ago receive that just attention due to its merits.

that I have raised my own head to a more exalted and noticeable position than the great superstructure of radical ideas would warrant, that lie at the foundation of all truth, immutable as God, which those gentlemen, with many other great minds, have delved deeply into nature's intricate labyrinths to bring forth, I will only say that these are but the *crumbs* they have let fall, while grappling with the majestic physiology and chemistry of God. "And she said, truth, Lord; yet dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table." Let us all do what we can for the general good, the world is wide enough for all.

Improved Treatment.

I will here make a plain suggestion. If it is desired to use the combination recommended by the professors, in the treatment of this malady, with a view to their action as the result of absorption *how infinitely superior* would their action be, as well as reducing the quantity required to produce the same results to extreme minuteness, comparatively, by simply dispensing with the alcohol, and substituting for it sweet oil, and with the *Instrument* directly inoculating them into the blood. But we prefer to so combine our compounds as to obtain the great advantages of contra-irritation, suppuration and absorption, in such cases, which indications will be thoroughly fulfilled by the use of our Fluid No. 2.

In case of epileptic paroxysm, in order to bring the patient immediately out, add to one-half ounce of cholera Fluid No. 3, six drops of the oil of lobelia, and apply the compound freely with the instrument along the whole course of the spine, in a double line on both sides, or employ the No. 2 fluid instead.

In this case, the puncturers should be set out from three thirty-seconds to one-eighth of an inch. A very few minutes will serve to reduce the spasm. I have repeatedly tried it with surprising results.

As a constitutional and preventive measure, arm the *Instrument* with Fluid No. 2, and apply it with the puncturers set out one-sixteenth of an inch, once in ten or fifteen days, or oftener, if the paroxysms are of frequent recurrence.

Give internally the nerve and tonic pills, one at a time, three times each day. Keep the bowels regular with the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, and if the case is a curable one, in due time it will yield to this treatment.

I wish to impress upon the minds of the skeptical the truthfulness of these principles, by referring them to the facts relative to cutaneous absorption, so extensively set forth by the various authors connected with physiological science. The frequent salivations produced by the absorption of mercury through the pores of the skin; the death of the professor in New York city, by merely rubbing prussic acid upon his arm; the frequent applications of iodine to the skin, with a view to its alterative effects, are facts too common, with many others, to require even a citation; but all prove the superior action of external absorption over internal, in those conditions of the system under which they are thus employed.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PARALYSIS, PALSY.

THIS condition is defined as being an impaired or abolished condition of the power of voluntary motion and sensation, or both, in certain parts of the body, without coma or loss of consciousness. There are four distinctions made generally in this form of diseased action, and which accord severally with the parts involved and the nature of result. These divisions are hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis partialis, and paralysis agitans. And again, to more definitely distinguish characteristics that occur in some forms of this disease, several minor distinctions have been made by different authorities. We do not intend to enter upon any lengthy diatribe here, either upon the symptoms of the disease, its divisions, classifications, opinions of authors, or methods prescribed for its alleviation and cure.

Improved Treatment.

Give gentle laxatives, such as manna and senna combined. To a child, according to age, from one to four drams of manna, combined with an equal proportion of senna, with a sufficient quantity of white sugar and water, or water alone, as you choose, to make it of convenient consistency to give.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls at a time, sufficiently often to maintain a lax condition of the bowels. This should be accompanied by injections of castile

soap suds, made by dissolving the soap in catnip or smartweed tea, which has been well strained; these ought to be used from one to three times in twenty-four hours, as the exigencies of the case may require. Catnip ought never to be steeped further than to pour pure boiling water on it, after breaking or cutting the herb; cover it closely and let it cool, then strain it.

The application of the instrument along the course of the spine, with the puncturers set out from one-thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch, to suit age, circumstances, etc., and armed with a combination of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, eqnal parts, is of great importance, and should be repeated every third or fifth day In cases of numbness, with persons of any age, wheth. er attended by a want of the power of muscular motion or not, no agency, I am fully persuaded, will do so much, or go so far towards relief, as the use of properly medicated acupuncturation. Proper attention to the surface of the body by bathing, and also proper invigorating, but easily digestible diet, are important in this disease. In a recent attack of paralysis, I should be very extensive and thorough with the application of the instrument, and use Fluid No. 3. In a few hours afterward, use Fluid No. 2, with the instrument, very thoroughly, and repeat, so as to produce full and complete pustulation.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

APOPLEXY.

IN this disease "sometimes the attack comes on suddenly, but frequently we have vertigo, a dull, deep-seated pain, or sense of weight in the head, particu-

larly in stooping, with a turgid state of the veins of the head, throbbing of the temporal arteries, ringing in the ears, drowsiness, disturbed and heavy sleep, and dimness of sight." * * * "At first the pulse and respiration are weak, and often scarcely perceptible; but they soon change their character, and the pulse becomes full, slow, regular, and often hard, and the respiration slow, oppressed and interrupted, stentorious, and often with a puffing out of the lips; the face is sometimes livid and turgid with blood, but more frequently it is pale and bloated." * * * "The extremities are cold, but the surface generally preserves its temperature." * * * The bowels are "torpid." * * It may terminate "either in death or in perfect restoration of all the suspended functions of the body, or in paralysis of certain parts of the body; or we may have a general febrile condition of the system taking place." * * * The prognosis is "unfavorable." * * * Some of the predisposing causes of apoplexy are: 1st, A peculiar conformation of the body, viz., a large head, thick, short neck, broad shoulders, ample chest, florid full face, etc. 2d, Age. It generally occurs between the fortieth and sixtieth years. 3d, Whatever tends to produce general plethora. 4th, Organic affections of the heart, etc." * *

Some of the exciting causes of apoplexy are "anything which produces inordinate determination of blood to the head, or impedes its free return from the brain to the heart, viz., over-distention of the stomach, when the digestive powers are weak, the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, violent exertions, or stroke of the sun, etc." Apoplexy is also divided into a number of varieties, and some eminent authors give

the age at which the foregoing variety of this disease is liable to make its attacks, at and after thirty-five years. We do not propose to go into details, and will therefore proceed to a consideration of a proper course of treatment.

Improved Treatment.

As an attack of this kind will last from one-fourth of one to two days, it is very important to arrest the paroxysm, if possible. To do this, remove the excitement and congestion from the brain, for which purpose apply the instrument, armed with Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, along the whole course of the spine, over the stomach, and to the fleshy portions of the arms and legs.

Employ active purgatives, as well as suitable injections, the same that are prescribed in the treatment for epilepsy; but the cathartic must be pushed in its administration to active purgation, if possible, and the enemata should be frequently resorted to as an auxiliary measure.

If the congestion occurs in the lungs, instead of in the head, the treatment will not necessarily be varied, although the external application to the chest should be far more thorough. When the sound in breathing is very loud and deep, the jaws tightly closed, foaming at the mouth, and the pupil of the eye closely contracted, the case is generally hopeless, but, if spontaneous hemorrhage occurs, it should be regarded as favorable.

In case the sufferer survives the paroxysm, the main thing is to carefully search and studiously inquire for the cause, and when ascertained, to adopt measures to fufill the indications presented, and remove, or at

least modearte, as far as possible, both predisposing and exciting causes.

Strict quiet of both mind and body should be observed after an attack of apoplexy, until recovery from its effects is reached, and as there is a weakened condition of the resisting powers of the system, and consequent increased liability to recurrence, everything that can act as an exciting cause should be studiously avoided, as well as measures taken to build up the resisting powers against any re-attack.

In all cases of cerebral apoplexy, and *especially* if the disease is clearly hereditary, all over-exertion of body and mind, as well as every species of gormandizing, and the indulgence in the use of cerebral stimulants, highly seasoned food, and exposure to cold, so as to chill the extremities, should be avoided; also avoiding measurably sexual indulgence, and *every* cause of general weakness that will act upon either the muscular or the nervous powers of the system.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NEURALGIA.

PROF. NEWTON says: "Neuralgia is a term used to designate painful local affections, unattended by the evidences of inflammatory or structural leison. Literally, the term means pain in a nerve."

Neuralgia is, *unquestionably*, an affection characterized by negative excitability, the exciting cause of which may be either, or both, local and general, directly affecting the whole, or only a portion of the system, and it may be internal or external. Profs

NEWTON and SCUDDER have given the most perfectly comprehensive delineations of symptoms in this form of disease, with its various locations and ways of attack, that I have ever read. I do not say this, by any means, to detract from the great merits of JONES, WOOD, WATSON, EBERLEE, and other equally great diagnosists. As this form of disease is of a character wide spread in its effects, and intensely annoying, I will be somewhat explicit with its symptoms and treatment; and the general characteristic symptoms cannot be better stated, with the most approved method or rational eclectic treatment now in general use, than by quoting from SCUDDER's Eclectic Practice of Medicine. On page 465, he says: "Neuralgia should be considered as a morbid exaltation of the sensibility of nerves, sometimes the result of determination of blood, but more frequently without perceptible change. We have already noticed some of these affections, and may group the remainder together in this article. It may attack any portion of the body, and runs in the course of the sensitive nerves, some parts seeming to be more susceptible than others. The predisposing causes are usually such as enfeeble the body and cause excitation of the nervous system. The most frequent exciting causes are damp and cold, though it may result from excessive emotional excitement, and, as we have already noticed from malaria. It is not confined to external parts, but may affect any of the internal organs, being most generally associated with slight structural disease. Neuralgia is sometimes preceded by a sense of formication or numbness, and sometimes by soreness and stiffness. The pain usually comes on gradually—is at first obtuse and aching, but as it con-

tinues, becomes sharp, lancinating, darting and lacerating. Sometimes it seems to be confined to the one spot, but at others it shoots along the course of the nerve, either in the direction of the trunk or the extremities, or seems to dart through the part in a direction opposite to the course of the nerves. The pain is usually very intense, so much so sometimes, that the patient screams with agony, and in very severe cases becomes unconscious, or maniacal, from the intensity of the suffering. Occasionally we notice other disturbances of the part, as twitchings and involuntary muscular movements and derangements of functions, and, in rare cases, seeming paralysis. The constitutional disturbance varies greatly in different cases, depending upon the severity of the disease and its duration. In common cases, when it has continued for twenty-four hours or more, we find an excitement of the pulse, dry skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue and loss of appetite, the patient complaining that the extreme suffering has made him sick. In protracted cases, the health suffers very much, the patient becoming feeble and anæmic, and troubled with various functional derangements. *Neuralgia faciei*—facial neuralgia—is one of the most common forms met with, and when persistent and severe, has received the name of *tic douloureux*. It may have its origin in irritation of the dental branches of the fifth pair of nerves, from caries of the teeth, or may result directly from cold, atmospherical vicissitudes, or the other causes named. It usually commences as a soreness in the course of the nerves, with slight twitching pain, but when fully developed, is sharp, lancinating and tearing. It may be confined to either of the branches

of the fifth pair, affecting the eye and part supplied by the first branch; or those situate over the superior maxillary bone, and supplied by the second branch; or those over the inferior maxillary, and supplied by the third branch. There are other cases in which these entire structures seem to be involved, the pain being confined to the terminal extremities of the nerve. In others, again, the pain is deep seated, situate in the course of the infra-orbital nerve, within the infra-orbital canal, or in the course of the mental nerve, as it passes through the inferior maxillary bone, or deep seated in the superior maxillary, in the course of the dental nerve. It sometimes requires considerable care to diagnose these cases, as such pain may sometimes result from inflammatory or other diseases. We may diagnose neuralgia from structural disease of the eye, by the fact that in the latter there is great susceptibility to light, disordered vision, and constitutional disturbance. In diseases of the antrum, or superior maxillary bone, simulating neuralgia, the pain is frequently tensive and throbbing, and close examination will almost invariably detect enlargement or deformity; this is the case, also, in disease of the inferior maxillary. It is impossible to determine the existence of disease in the course of the trunk of the fifth pair, until it passes from the cranium, and of the nerves when deep seated, and we will have to be guided in great part by the evidences of constitutional disturbance." The Professor also mentions "*neuralgia of the back, lumbar, sacral and sciatic nerves;*" "*neuralgia of the upper extremities;*" "*neuralgia of the muscles and membraneous structures;*" "*visceral neuralgia,*" etc. But these details we have not the

space to quote, and will at once proceed with the treatment.

On page 470, he says: "The treatment of neuralgia should be both general and local; and, contrary to the generally established practice, we find the first is far more succeseful than the last. In many such cases, and especially if indicated by the condition of the stomach, we find that an emetic will give the quickest and most decided relief, and will pave the way for a speedy cure. I use the compound powder of lobelia and capsicum, in infusion, and give it so that a couple of hours will be occupied in its action. The patient should have his feet bathed in hot mustard water, and be covered warmly in bed, and take freely of some diaphoretic infusion, as equal parts of ess. tincture of asclepias and compound tincture of serpentaria, in doses of a teaspoonful in every hour; or of equal parts of diaphoretic powder and asclepin, in doses of five grains. Free perspiration is in this way induced, and the patient often falls into an easy sleep, the first he has had for several days. In other cases we may accomplish the same object by the use of the wet sheet pack, and the internal use of cold water and an alkaline diuretic. If the bowels are constipated, we would employ a cathartic for the removal of obstructions; and for the purpose of derivation, podophyllin and leptandrin, with extract of hyosyamus or indian hemp, as heretofore recommended, will answer the purpose well, and may frequently be continued every day until the patient is completly relieved. Great advantage is obtained, in the more persistent cases, from the continuous use of alkaline diuretics, and sometimes from the iodide of potassium. The macrotys is also a val-

uable remedy. We might associate them as follows: Take iodide of potassium, extract of conium, of each 1 dram; tincture of macrotys, 1 fluid ounce; water, 2 ounces. Mix and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours. Tincture of gelseminum is a valuable remedy in some cases, and may be given until its specific effects are manifested. Sometimes preparations of guiacium are useful, especially in the more chronic forms. I would prefer the alkaline tincture, and associate it with a small quantity of wine of colchicum. The English wine of colchicum seed may be given in doses of from ten to thirty drops, every three hours, and gives better results if combined with full doses of the tincture of asclepias. Aconite has been employed internally, with reputed advantage, but I have not been able to obtain satisfactory results with it. Belladonna, in doses sufficient to produce dilation of the pupil, will occasionally relieve the pain, as will also the valerianate of zinc. Strychnia is recommended with phosphoric acid, two grains of the first to one ounce of the last, the dose being five drops three or four times daily. In very many cases we find that the disease is markedly periodic, and in others, though the symptoms may be obscure, close observation will detect periodicity. In these cases, we administer quinia in full doses, giving it as we would in a case of intermittent or remittent fever. The medium quantity, in the case of a stout adult, would be fifteen grains in three doses; if given in small doses, it has no appreciable influence. It is claimed by some that prussiate of iron exercises a marked influence over neuralgia, and that it aids the quinia in its action; if so, we will find the old fashionod blue powder the best form

in which to administer it. We may use with it the tincture of valerian and gelseminum, in the usual doses, and between the time of giving it, a solution of acetate of potassia. The prussiate of potash, in solution, to the extent of from three to five grains, four times a day, is frequently useful in obscure neuralgic affections. The local applications made use of vary greatly, being sedative, stimulant, narcotic, emolient, etc., according to the whim of the prescriber. Chloroform and aconite are probably the most efficient agents we can use when the neuralgia is superficial, as in the case of the face. I use the agents combined in equal parts, and to such an extent as to produce the peculiar numbness of the tongue, characteristic of the action of aconite upon the system. If we desire a stimulant influence in addition, we may add an equal quantity of oil of sassafras and alcohol. If a deep seated part is affected, as in case of the sciatic nerve, we will find *firing*, or the application of a hot iron to the surface, in the course of the nerve, one of the best applications.

The strong ammonia liniment, applied on flannel, so as to nearly blister the part, is sometimes very successful. The extract of tobacco has been successfully used as a local application, as has also the emplastrum belladonna. The irritating plaster, continued until it produces suppuration, is very good treatment in some chronic cases.

In cases of visceral neuralgia, we may employ hot fomentations of hops, polygonum or stramonium, and frequently with the most marked relief. At other times cold applications will be better, and in other cases we gain the most from the free use of rubefa-

cients, and sometimes from the application of cups.

In severe cases of superficial neuralgia, and even sometimes when deep seated, we may employ CAZENVE'S neuralgic pomade, as: Take chloroform, 4 drams; cyanide of potassium, 3½ drams; axunge, 3 ounces; wax, sufficient to give it consistence. This may be thoroughly rubbed into the part, and covered with a piece of oil-cloth or bladder. If these various means fail, we may resort to hypodermic injections, the solution of morphia, 5 grains, to water one ounce, being the best; from ten to twenty drops of this may be thrown into the cellular tissue of the part with the hypodermic syringe, and repeated as often as necessary. Acupuncture is sometimes of advantage, the needles being through the nerve, if large." * *

The professor has certainly in the selection of so many excellent measures for the cure or alleviation of this disease, exhibited evidences of research and thought, highly commendable in any one; but three things forcibly strike our minds, to which we desire to make particular reference, viz:

1. The great number of agents recommended, with the circumstances attending their recommendation, would render the whole subject obscure to the common mind; and none but a thoroughly read *medicine man* could be expected to understand the subject sufficiently well to be qualified to consistently employ the several remedies prescribed to advantage, or to sort out the best.

2. The nature of some of the agents noticed are of a character to render them objectionable, unless in the hands of persons well skilled in the use of such potent articles.

3. The whole subject is narrowed down, in case of failure of the other means spoken of, to two agents, as a last resort, viz., hypodermic injections of morphia, and the ordinary method of acupuncturation. The professor undoubtedly holds to the true theory in the case, that "*general*" or constitutional treatment is the sure reliance, as far as permanency is concerned, but our observations have gone to establish the fact that local applications will in most cases afford a more speedy and permanent relief, than those measures heretofore regarded as constitutional in their effects, and this conclusion is fully justified by the professor's own language after having directed the use of all the various means he was accustomed to rely upon. "*If these various measures fail, we may resort to hypodermic injections, the solution of morphia,*" etc. * * Again, "*Acupuncture is sometimes of advantage, the needles being through the nerve, if large.*" Now what we desire to call especial attention to, is the following facts and conclusions:

1. The hypodermic syringe is constructed with one or two very minute tubes which are sharp, and when the syringe is armed with the morphia, these tubes are passed through the skin, and whatever tissues supervene or happen to be between the integument and the structure desired to be reached, is affected by the injection. Now, although the part reached by the direct application is very minute—and what is still further more important to the present case, is the extremely small quantity to be thus injected, compared with what would be ordinarily received into the system by way of the mouth, each injection actually containing no more than one-twentieth to one-tenth of a

grain of the morphia—yet the effect is described in the publications of the day as being extraordinary, arresting the local pain momentarily, which I do not in the least doubt.

Conclusions.—If, then, with an instrument so limited in its application, combining the two principles of introducing medicines into the part affected, and if, by means of a tube, such satisfactory results are reached, with merely a soporific action of medicine, and in such small quantity, what cannot be done by the extensive use of *medicated innoculation*, *combining at will* the means to charge the system with whatever kind and quantity of medicine is desired, as well as to gain the full advantages of contra-irritation, integumental pustulation, ulceration, etc., thus obtaining all the benefits of "*general and local action*," to an extent that ought to satisfy the most incredulous of men. And we aver that the results produced in this manner cannot be obtained, under many circumstances and conditions of the system, by any amount or kind of medication in the *ordinary* method of administration.

These things are necessary to be kept in view:

1. Do your patients no harm.
2. Select the best remedies.
3. Adopt just what is necessary to meet fully the indications presented.
4. Never encumber yourselves with more agents than you can philosophically employ, nor yet feel content with a single hobby.

Improved Treatment for Neuralgia.

As a course of treatment for this disease, for general application I employ the following, which has

failed in but one case with me in three years, and with which I have cured, or greatly benefitted, many cases. Arm the instrument with Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, equal parts, to which has been added fluid extract of opium and oil of lobelia, in the proportion as follows:

Take combined fluids, ½ fluid ounce; fluid extract opii, 1 fluid dram; oil lobelia, ½ fluid dram. Mix.

Supply the instrument as full as desired, and apply it very thoroughly over the part where the pain is located, or if this is impossible, to parts that will exercise the strongest sympathetic relation to the part; let the application be much more extensive than the location of the pain, and in case the disease has clearly a constitutional origin, then apply the instrument, armed with Fluid No. 2, thoroughly to all the fleshy or muscular portions of the body, with a view to its general action upon the whole system. The application of the Fuid No. 2 should be repeated once in ten or twelve days, as long as the disease manifests its presence. The first named compound should be applied as often as there is a return of the local pain, which will never occur in nine-tenths of the cases so treated.

In conjunction with this treatment, the bowels should be properly acted upon, by the administration of half teaspoonful doses of compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna, conjoined with a sufficient quantity of sugar and water. Stir up well each time. Give such a dose at first every two hours, until free catharsis is produced; after this only administer it one, two, or three times in twenty-four hours, as will serve to regulate the alvine evacuations. If there are evidences of much organic obstructions, use the following, instead of the above:

Podophyllin, 5 grains; leptandrin, 10 grains; sach. alb, (white sugar), 60 grains. Triturate the sugar to an impalpable powder, and then mix the podophyllin and leptandrin with it, and rub all well together; then divide it into ten powders, and give one every four or six hours, as the stomach will bear, until free bilious discharges from the bowels are obtained. After this, continue the bowels in rather a lax condition, by occasional doses of this, or the compounds above named, as the state of the system will justify.

In case the sufferer is dyspeptic, maintain a proper condition of the bowels, by the use of a sufficient quantity of the neutralizing cordial—say one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, immediately subsequent to each meal, so that it will combine directly with the food each time it is taken.

If the disease is periodical in its attacks, it may be regarded as being masked ague, in which case, in addition to the free use of the instrument, in both the ways previously prescribed, give the following:

Quinia sulph. 60 grains; gelsemin, 2 grains; morphia sulph., 6 grains; a sufficient quantity of the ext. valerian or cypripedium. Form into thirty pills, and give one every two or four hours while the urgent symptoms continue; and then one or two each twenty-four hours.

These pills will produce but very slight constipation of the bowels, and they are not only useful in this form of disease, but will control almost any variety of nervous excitement.

CHAPTER XL.

CONVULSIONS. FITS.

SEVERAL forms of disease are attended with convulsive action of various grades, as epilepsy, apoplexy, hysteria, etc. These are noticed under the various diseases in which they occur. But the manifestations to which we refer particularly by the above heading, are temporary spasms, generally known as *fits*, and which are not usually attended by any real disease, but are the result of various causes, not often of sufficient magnitude to end fatally. Convulsions are most generally confined to children, but they do sometimes attack grown persons, and they sometimes point directly to, or admonish us of the approach of some severe malady, as disease of the brain, etc.; and this fact alone renders this subject, so commonly looked upon as a matter of no great moment, a condition to be very carefully attended to, on account of its diagnostic character. And again, no affliction is so very alarming, as well as annoying, to those whose loved ones are the subjects of attack, as are spasms, and *especially* if they involve the muscles of the face, eyes, mouth, neck, etc.

Convulsions have been variously divided or classified, according to locality, extent, and manner of attack; but we have only the space to speak of them in general form. They may first manifest themselves by a sudden and unexpected fit, the subject being in a comparative degree of health, as far as is known, or

they may be gradually approaching by precursive indications, which are plainly manifest, such as coldness of the extremities, and (if an adult) complaining of dizziness in the head, spectra floating before the eyes, the tremors of some muscles, a cold air or *aura* creeping up a limb or up the back. The struggle varies in extent, violence and duration. The paroxysm will frequently cease in a few minutes, but under other circumstances it may continue for hours; and after a short period of rest will return again, sometimes with as much violence and force as at first. This feequently occurs with females after, and sometimes previous to delivery. When convulsions of repeating character seize upon new-born infants, the cause is generally too great compression, long retention, and, with some who are styled physicians, rashness with the use of forceps, etc. If under such circumstances the spasms are not soon relieved, the child will generally perish, the strength being in most cases insufficient to endure the assaults.

And great fears should always be entertained in regard to the recovery of a child, of any age, in whom there is a succession of convulsive paroxysms, continuing for hours, with intermissions in which the sufferer appears to have become exhausted to such a degree as to lie in a complete stupor, until about or near the time af a recurrence of the spasms.

The more common causes of convulsions are: 1. Worms; 2. Teething; 3. Irritation of the stomach and bowels, from over-eating of improper food, etc.; 4. Compression, retention, improper management, etc. during delivery; 5. They may be premonitory of some serious disease; 6. With ladies, before or after deliv-

ery, the cause is to be attributed to uterine irritation.

Improved Treatment.

Convulsions will, as a general rule, yield to a thoroughly diversive action, or at least, temporarily subside. And as all convulsions temporarily affect the brain—either directly, as in No. 4, or through sympathy with the uterus, as in No. 6, or with the stomach, bowels, teeth, etc., as in Nos. 1, 2 and 3—*counter-irritation* will exert a far more speedy influence when applied along the course of the spine, than to any other part of the body, although it is well, in severe cases, to apply it to other fleshy and sympathizing parts. For instance, as in No. 6, counter-irritate along the spine each side in a double line, the instrument being armed with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 1 and 3; also to the entire back in the sacral region, and to the fleshy portions of the arms and legs. In Nos. 1 and 3, it should be applied along the spine and over the stomach, bowels, etc., as well as to the upper and lower extremities, if the spasm is very severe or long continued. In No. 4, apply thoroughly along the spine only. In No. 5, where the diagnostic symptoms clearly indicate some organic disease, and the spasms are only present as a symptom, the irritation should be extensive, often repeated, and continued as long as any hope remains of doing good. But I am constrained to say that in cases which may be well defined to be of this character, and *especially* if the brain is the seat of the diseased action, with any treatment the results will not be flattering to those who desire very strongly to save all their patients.

1. After subduing the spasms with the instrument,

expel the worms by proper measures, for which see Chapter XLII.

2. In addition to the use of the instrument, give from 10 drops to ½ teaspoonful of the emetic drops (*see appendix*), once in fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the severity af attack, age, etc., until the system is thoroughly relaxed; then give enough of the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna to move the bowels, after which cut the gums, if necessary; and for a few days give enough of the neutralizing cordial to maintain a regular state of the bowels, and if *teething diarrhœa* is present, give the cordial, combined with equal parts of the tonic and checking syrup for diarrhœa *in debilitated states of the stomach, etc.* (*See Pharmacy*). When mixed, the dose should be from 10 drops to 1 teaspoonful, according to age and constitutional strength of the child; only mind and not produce too great a degree of stupor. The frequency of the dose will be from one to six times in twenty-four hours, as is required to regulate or check sufficiently.

3. After arresting the spasms, regulate the bowels with the cordial, alone or combined, as the condition of the patient may require, as directed under No. 2.

4. If the child can swallow, give a mild cathartic, and follow it with nervines, as valerian, etc.

5. Will be treated of under the heading of Puerperal Fever.

CHAPTER XLI.

NIGHTMARE. EPHIALTERS.

THIS irregularity is attended by distressing sensations during sleep, mostly preceded by fearful dreams, in which some known or unknown enemy is in close proximity to, or in pursuit of the sufferer, or some fearful disaster is close at hand, or already overwhelming the victim. In this condition he feels a sense of great weight and oppression upon the chest, with a feeling of conscious paralysis of the whole system; even the respiratory organs are greatly restricted in their action, rendering speech absolutely impossible, and frequently going so far in its effects that the subject cannot even groan, or make any noise beyond a low, agonizing, forced breath. In others, less severe, they are able to groan, and sometimes, by *great* effort, to speak, but when this occurs the person at once comes out of the attack.

With a full consciousness of inability to stir, he may appear to be falling down, down, back downward, into a seemingly bottomless cavern or ditch; or it may be sinking into the water, with the light of heaven fading gradually from view, as the water closes more and more deeply over him. Or wild beasts of fearful dimensions and terrific appearance may stand with outspread claws and open mouth, approaching so near that the claws are already beginning to close upon the flesh of the victim, and a consciousness of the hot breath of

the monster flowing full in the face, with a clear view of a great red mouth, huge tusks, and great flashing eyes almost protruding from their sockets. Or he may behold, as it were, some person with uplifted weapon ready to descend upon him, or dagger whose point is already beginning to enter the body, or any disaster among the vast number capable to haunt the imagination. Or the person may be all the while conscious of all that is occurring around him, hear and understand conversations that are going on in the same room, know he has the nightmare, make great efforts to move, hallo, groan, etc., and yet feel the consciousness of entire loss of voluntary action. The more general causes in this affection are lying on the back, mental irritation from fatigue, a dyspeptic state of the stomach, flatulence caused by indigestible matter in the stomach after a too heavy supper, which presses the stomach against the diaphragm, impedes respiration, etc.

There is a second species of this malady, that has a more dangerous tendency, arising from an impeded circulation of the blood in the lungs when in a lying posture, or too great relaxation of the heart and its impelling powers. Epilepsy, apoplexy, or sudden death, are sometimes among the consequences of this species of disturbed sleep.

Treatment Proper.

Avoid the causes, viz.: over-exertion and fatigue, extreme mental exercise, eating indigestible food, late suppers and over quantity, and above all lying upon the back during sleep.

Keep the bowels rather loose by the use of the neutralizing cordial, conjointly with the meals; take one

or two teaspoonfuls at a time immediately after eating. Maintain a healthy condition of the skin by proper bathing. (*See Chapter on Bathing*). As an immediate relief, apply the instrument in a double line along the course of the spine, armed with Fluid No. 2. If the disease affects the heart, the instrument should be thoroughly applied over the cardiac region, as well as along the course of the spinal nerves, once in ten days, and in addition to the other treatment, the sufferer should make and use a syrup composed of equal parts, by weight, of the following:

Cort. pinus pendula (tamarack); cort. pinus palustris (yellow pine); cort. prunus Virgininiana (wild cherry; cort. alnus serrulata (tag alder); cort. viburnum opulus (high cranberry); senecio gracilis (life root). Roots and tops of the last.

All the articles should be thoroughly dried and coarse ground. Then take one-half pound of each, put them in a tin pan, or porcelain lined kettle, and add one quart of water to each half pound; as it boils, from time to time pour off the liquid, and refill the pan with water until all the strength is extracted. Strain the several boilings as they are poured off, and in another pan carefully simmer all to five pints. When the liquid gets strong, it must be frequently stirred up to prevent injury by the fire. Lastly, to each pint of liquid add and thoroughly scald in one full pint, by measure, of good, clean white sugar. Then let it cool, and add essence of gaulthera (wintergreen) to flavor. *Dose*, from one to two tablespoonfuls three or four times per day.

This syrup, when prepared in a regular displacement, so as to preserve all its properties, constitutes my *Heart*

Corrector. It possesses alterative, nervine, diuretic, and other valuable properties, and is very useful in affections of the heart, uterus, kidneys, etc. No agent I have ever tried will do so much good in heart diseases as this one.

CHAPTER XLII.

WORMS.

IN regard to the classification of these vermin, we do not intend to enter upon any discussion, having nothing to offer upon the subject beyond what may be found in most of the authorities now extant, and which treat upon the matter particularly. Nor should we in this treatise introduce even a word upon the subject under consideration were it not required from portions of some other chapters in this work. All that is of any special interest as a classifying arrangement may be found on page 601 to 604, Eclectic Practice of Medicine, by Professors R. S. NEWTON and W. BIRD POWELL. We, of course, do not treat for worms with the Instrument, and therefore an article upon that subject, were it not for the explanation already given, would be out of order.

Treatment.

As the best agents I have ever employed to destroy worms, I can recommend the following:

Fl. ext. cort. populus trem., fl. ext. rad. spigelia mar., of each 1 fluid ounce; fl. ext. senna comp., 2 fluid ounces; syr. simp., 4 fluid ounces. Mix.

Give to a child two years old one teaspoonful every hour, until it produces a free action of the bowels. If the stomach is very irritable, and will not bear so much, then give half the quantity; and to children generally, a dose corresponding to age, constitution, etc. When children are troubled with worms, but not sufficiently to cause real sickness, then give a teaspoonful of this each night before going to bed, and again early in the morning. Follow this course for one week, and then let the child go without its breakfast, and give a dose every hour, the size that is deemed appropriate, until there is a free action of the bowels induced.

Another Formula.

Take etherial oil, or ext. male fern, 20 grains; santonin, 10 grains; spirits turpentine, 1 fluid dram.

In a porcelain mortar mix and rub all to a paste, and then add fl. ext. senna comp., 2 fluid ounces. Mix.

Shake well each time it is given. *Dose*, one teaspoonful to a child two years old, every hour, until it it operates as a cathartic. Vary the dose according to age, etc.

A strong syrup, made from the bark of the populus tremaloides, and given to children in doses of one-half to two teaspoonfuls at a time, according to age, will in a little time, if given every night before bed-time, and early in the morning, cause all symptoms of worms to disappear.

Prof. NEWTON recommends the following combinations:

"Take castor oil, 1 ounce; oil wormseed, 1 dram; oil anise, ½ ounce; tinct. myrrh, ½ dram; spts. turpentine, 10 gtts. croton oil, 1 gtt. Mix.

"To a child three years old, a half teaspoonful may be given every two hours, for ten or twelve hours, or until active purgation has been produced." Again.

"Take oil wormseed, and oil tansy, of each 1 ounce; spirits turpentine, 1½ ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces. Mix.

"The dose for a child, three or four years old, is a teaspoonful every hour, until it operates."

CHAPTER XLIII.

PUERPERAL FEVER—CHILD BED FEVER.

AN attack of fever following delivery, commencing or setting in on the second or third day, rarely occurring as late as the sixth day, has been denominated puerperal fever.

When attended by a typhoid type, or characterized by puerperal peritonitis, it is much to be dreaded, and especially so if the disease occurs in hot weather. In the peritonitic variety the peritoneum alone may be affected, but it more frequently occurs that there is a joint inflammatory action involving both that membrane and the uterus.

When distinctly marked by typhoid symptoms, this condition is called *malignant puerperal fever;* and when this type is clearly manifest, the disease will generally prove fatal, unless very skilfully managed. We shall not enter upon a detail of symptoms, as it is in this case the same as in very many others, "*an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.*"

And if properly treated after delivery, this condition will very seldom, if ever, occur, and that is what we propose more particularly to notice here. The long lamented Prof. T. V. Morrow, in the winter of 1848–9, in his lectures, upon one occasion made the assertion that this disease would not occur if a dose of podophyllin and quinine was given after delivery, sufficient to act freely upon the bowels, and then followed for three days with quinine, 20 grains; ipecac, 10 grains; opium, 2 to 5 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains. Mix and divide into twenty powders; give one once in two to four hours. This is an old but most excellent prescription, but should have well triturated with it 40 grains of pure white sugar, and its action is thereby much improved.

The foregoing internal course probably cannot well be improved, excepting perhaps in some cases where the stomach has suffered during gestation, by a dyspeptic condition, and the tongue indicates too much gastro-intestinal irritation to admit of giving the podophyllin, in which case rhubarb, leptandrin, or compound powder of senna may be safely substituted.

My own course for years past has been to treat every case after confinement just as I would if they were laboring under an ordinary attack of fever, only perhaps not quite as thoroughly. This course I pursue for three or four days, in every instance, and have never since its adoption had a case of this fever occur in my own practice.

I have had two very severe cases to attend to in the last three years, the result of mal-treatment by others, or rather palpable negligence. Both cases readily yielded to the following treatment. I applied the in-

strument very thoroughly all around the pelvic region of the body, extending up as far as the region of the diaphragm. This relieved the internal diseased action to a surprising degree; but previous to the application I had strict attention paid to the general condition of the skin, with the warm alkaline sponging. Gave internally Doctor M.'s prescription, and to the vagina employed the following injection once in three hours:

Take cornus circinata bark, coarse ground, 2 ounces; common salt, 1 ounce. Mix and steep in three half pints of pure water. Strain and cool; to each two ounces add one tablespoonful of good brandy, if you can get it, if not, use it without. Two ounces is sufficient for one injection. As the fetor disappears, give them less and less frequently.

No combination I have ever employed will so thoroughly cleanse the vagina, and produce as healthy a condition as this.

Whether the type of disease is typhoid or inflammatory, it will make no difference if the instrument is applied in extent and frequency according to the obstinacy or mildness of the case. In very severe cases apply the instrument as before directed, and also along the spine, as well as to the chest; and if required, re-apply every six or twelve hours until full pustulation is the result, when the diseased action will abate.

In *Typhoid Puerperal Fever*, employ cathartics of a very mild nature—as comp. powd., or comp. fl. ext. of senna, or the Neutralizing Cordial—avoiding all drastic cathartics. Quiet the nervous excitability, and sustain the strength with the following:

Take sul. quinine, grs· xl; powd. gum opii, grs. x; gelsemin, grs. iv; ext. scutellaria, q. s. Mix.

Make twenty pills, give one once in two to four hours. Diuretics should not be neglected in this form of disease. Alkaline and saline spongings are very beneficial, but must be applied as warm as can be borne. Also good, nourishing diet what can be borne is of first importance. Active stimulants in some cases, as wine, brandy, etc., are of advantage.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SPINAL IRRITATION.

THIS morbid condition is usually the result of some preëxisting disorder, with women it generally arises from hysteria, uterine irritation, protracted leucorrhœa, disordered menstruation, and nervous prostration caused by improper and injurious employment of the reproductive organs. Abortions are also a fruitful source of spinal, uterine, and renal diseases. Both sexes may be so diseased as a sequel of piles. Disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, gout, etc., may be the cause. With males, no cause is so common as sexual improprieties. The improper use made of spirituous liquors, and the excesses and exposures resulting therefrom, is also a fruitful source of spinal disease.

The most highly educated and moral are also subject to spinal maladies; anything that causes extreme prostration of the nervous energies may produce disease of the spine, e. g., hard and protracted study, great mental exertion in public exercises or speaking,

great anxiety and protracted labor during religious revivals, etc.

When spinal irritation exists to any considerable extent, the locality of the tenderness will generally indicate the organ or organs, with which strong sympathy exists. A scientific examination of the spine is frequently a valuable diagnostic indication in determining the locality and character of disease.

"The change in spinal irritation is in the capillary circulation—of the cerebro-spinal axis; of the ganglia of the sympathetic or posterior spinal nerves, and of the fibrils of the nerves themselves. Brown's Accupuncturator on both sides of the spine, followed with the comp. syr. of caulophyllin, is invariably attended with the most happy results."—*Prof. John Buchanan.*

Treatment—External and Internal.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly the whole length of the spine on both sides in a double row, and also to the fleshy portions of the lower extremities; if this does not pustulate, re-apply it in twelve hours, etc., until a full and free pustulation is the result. Regulate the bowels if constipated, with small repeated doses of comp. powder, or comp. fluid extract of senna. Give a pill three times each day made as follows:

Take quinine, grs. xl; caulophyllin, grs. xv; macrotyn and leptandrin, of each grs. x; morphine and gelsemin, of each grs. v; ext valerian, q. s. Make forty pills.

This treatment is designed for all ordinary spinal diseases. Where there is evident complications with other organs they should be treated accordingly.

I have never found a case of spinal disease since I

brought the acupuncturator into use, that I could not cure. A very marked case of spinal malady, the result of over mental labor, came under my charge in the month of July, of this year. The sufferer was a prominent minister of the M. E. Church, residing in this place. His name is BARNS. He had been laboring for many months under the disease, which was constantly growing worse, had been treated by the most noted members of the profession here, and had, I think, been operated upon by Dr. Hadfield's Equalizer, and lastly went to Prof. Davis, of Chicago, and treated with him some three months. All joined in pronouncing it congestion of the spine, and none of them benefited him in the least. He had been gradually exhibiting signs of cerebral disturbance, and his mental faculties had been so seriously disturbed that he was obliged to supply his pulpit with another clergyman—meantime, gradual paralysis of the lower extremities was coming on, and there was every indication of his becoming a complete wreck, both physical and mental. I applied the instrument at three several times, from ten to fifteen days apart, and gave at the same time internal remedies, and he rapidly regained his sensibility in the lower extremities, as well as a normal mental condition, and is now again in active life, entirely cured of his malady. He can be addressed at the Albion College, with which institution he is now connected.

In *Curvitures of the Spine*, no agent is so effectual in connection with other treatment as the acupuncturator. It at once removes all local irritation, as well as acting through absorption favorably upon the nerves and as a general alterative.

The following was published in the Medical Journal, of Philadelphia for Dec., 1868, and speaks for itself:

ACUPUNCTURATOR.

BY JAS. WALKER, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

Perhaps there is no class of affections that merit so much attention as the effects of inflammation in the spinal cord or its membranes. The very common occurrence of such morbid conditions resultiug from our present artificial mode of existence, is apparent.

The remote causes of inflammation of the spinal cord, in the cases that are published, and in my practice, have been contusions on the spine, strains, tumors pressing on it, suppressed discharges, as of the ears, vagina and uterus, carious vertabræ, metastasis of inflammation, cold or suppressed perspiration. The immediate cause is inflammatory action of the blood.vessels of the medulla and membranes. When it is considered that the medulla spinalis is a continuation of both divisions of the brain, that the membranes are also continuous, and that the nerves of all the viscera and muscles below the head derive their origin from it, and that the due performance of their functions depends upon the healthy condition of their nerves, and that, in fact, all motion and sensation arise from it, it will not be a matter of surprise that the phenomena attending the disease include derangements of all the principal organs and functions. The brain becomes affected, and the intellectual motions are deranged and imperfect; the muscular movements of the organs of sense, and of the muscles supplied with nerves from the brain, are disordered and irregular. The heart is oppressed and affected with palpitation or increased action; the lungs and muscles subservient to respiration per form it with labor and difficulty. The abdominal and pelvic viscera become deranged in the manner that has already been described. All the muscles are affected with debility or paralysis, or irregular spasmodic actions like chorea, or with convulsive actions like epilepsy or tetanus. And these are the dreadful effects of inflammation of this small but important portion of our frame, which is so enclosed and defended as if

it were intended to be impenetrable and inaccessible to disease.

In our treatment, all causes that give rise to this condition should be carefully removed, and a special course of treatment, by remedies calculated to remove congestion from this particular tissue, prescribed.

Our specific list of remedies is most important, and embraces a most extensive field.

Belladonna, cimicifuga, bromine, ergot, ammonia, aconite, &c., are indispensable agents in the treatment; but, locally, we have been chiefly limited to dry cupping, stimulating liniments, irritating plaster, &c., until the acupuncturator has been introduced. This instrument is of inestimable value in the treatment of spinal irritation or inflammation.

Once the case is fully appreciated, and diagnosed to be one of inflammation, then the use of the acupuncturator comes into active service.

In the use of this invaluable instrument I have observed the following precautions, viz: to apply it freely on both sides of the spinal column about an inch and a half from the spinous processes. Applied in this way it is powerfully revulsive, and rapidly causes a metastasis of the existing hyperæmia or inflammation. If the case is acute, it should be applied daily; if chronic, every second or third day. I apply various ingredients in the instrument, from the oil of mustard to capsicum.

Physiological action.—The irritation, when this instrument is applied, is transmitted by reflex action to another part, as follows: The irritation is conveyed by an efferent nerve to the nerve center, and thence reflected to the more distant part through the sympathetic, which, by producing a contraction of the vessels, reduces the hyperæmia of the affected part.

CHAPTER XLV.

HEMORRHOIDS—PILES.

External and Internal; Blind and Bleeding, with and without tumors.

Local Cause.—Engorgement of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, relaxation of the muscular structure resulting in a varicose condition and weakness of the parts.

Causes.—Sedentary habits, violence at stool, pregnancy, indigestion, costiveness, relaxation of the bowels, and diarrhea, with many other predisposing causes.

Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely along the spine on both sides, and across the small of the back; repeat as often as the local soreness will admit. This will remove all local irritation, etc. If the bowels are constipated, which is generally the case, remove the condition by the use of mild tonic laxatives, the syrup of euonimus is excellent for this, given in teaspoonful doses, repeated during the daytime once in two hours, until the effect is just perceptible —but not to produce catharsis by any means,—then reduce the frequency of the dose to just what is required to maintain a soluble condition of the bowels. If the euonimus cannot be had, employ the compound fluid extract of senna and tincture of hydrastis, equal parts. *Dose*, one teaspoonful once in four hours, at first, and after producing a sensible effect upon the

bowels, reduce the dose to one-third or one-fourth of the quantity.

Powdered cort. rhus glabrum (bark of the root), also powdered Fol. Hamamelis, in teaspoonful doses, mixed with one tablespoonful of sale molasses, and taken three or four times each day, is excellent for the constipation, as well as general debilitated and diseased condition of the internal structures.

Flax or plantain seeds taken in half teaspoonful doses three or four times daily, with a little cold water, is excellent, as also powdered elm bark, etc., for the local irritation, dryness and inflammation. *As an ointment*, I believe the best to be the following:

Take Triticum Hybernum (*green wheat*), when the leaves are from four to six inches long, any convenient quantity, cut short, put them in a tin dish with pure, fresh lard sufficient to cover them under weight. Let it simmer slowly several hours, then gradually raise the heat, just before the lard gets burning hot the leaves will have become crisped and will readily rub fine between the thumb and fore-finger. Then pour the whole on a fine seive to separate the ointment from the leaves; let the ointment cool, to each pound of which add very finely powdered gum opium, tobacco, and nutmegs, of each three drams. Add when cold, and thoroughly mix. I have never seen any combination that would go so far towards relief, and as sure as this. It should be well applied several times each day.

To destroy the hemorrhoidal tumors, etc., Dr. Buchanan recommends chromic acid as superior to the knife or ligature. Proper dieting, etc., is always regarded as important.

SPECIAL REMARKS.

No one never having given the subject special thought. will ever appreciate to what an extent this malady depends upon local irritation, until they witness the effects of a complete and continued diversion with the ACUPUNCTURATOR.

CHAPTER XLVI.

ICTERUS JAUNDICE.

THIS condition is only symptomatic of various morbid conditions, more generally pointing to disease of the liver and kidneys. There are a number of varieties laid down in the works, named according to prominent characteristic, victim, and locality of disease; e. g. *Icterus Bilosus*, *Icterus Infantum*, Icterus Hepaticum, etc. Re-absorption, or retention of bile, is the general cause of jaundice. *Prominent symptoms.* Sallow skin and conjunctiva, porter-colored urine, clay-colored fæces, general itching upon the surface of the body, peevishness, giddiness, drowsiness, etc. Slow pulse, deranged condition of the stomach and bitter taste in the mouth. If it is the result of gall-stone, vomiting, hiccough, excruciating pain extending from gall duct to duodenum, and where the stone is large, fatal prostration. The cerebrial faculties may become seriously deranged in cases of protrcted jaundice, or where large quantities of bile have been absorbed.

TREATMENT. Internally all those physicians opposed to the employment of mercurials, agree very

nearly in regard to remedies. No very material difference exists between the treatment of Profs. SCUDDER, KING, BUCHANAN, NEWTON, JONES, etc., and there certainly is no real difference in treatment, between those who recommend the use of mercury in its various forms. In ordinary cases, all that will be necessary is the internal administration of the alterative syrup for a few days, in tablespoonful doses, three times in twenty-four hours. In more severe cases, "administer a thorough emetic of comp. powder of lobelia with copious draughts of sulphate of soda." Then give the following: "Podophyllin, grs. ss; Leptandrin, grs. x; Euonymin, grs. v; Ext. nux vomica, gr. i.—Mix." Make from one to three powders, give two or three times daily according to requirements, "alternated vith six drops of nitro.muriatic acid in water." In any case attend thoroughly to the surface of the skin, as well as to pay strict attention to diet, etc.

ACUPUNCTURATOR.

In numerous cases of the milder forms of this malady, I have entirely cured the sufferer by the application of the instrument armed with Fluid No. 2, along the course of the spine, across the small of the back, and over the region of the liver. This should be reapplied as often as the local soreness will permit. In several cases of spasmodic icterus, I have employed the instrument with marvelous effect, relieving the local pain and spasm, as well as the vomiting, etc., by the thorough diversion produced. As an agent for diversion, and as a general alterative no one thing equals the instrument and attendant fluids.

CHAPTER XLVII.

VOMITING—VOMITIO,

UNDER any circumstances, is always a most distressing condition, and can always be relieved, unless it results from *putrefactive decomposition*, in which case it is of little moment whether it is or is not stopped.

In every other case, it is produced by either local or sympathetic irritation, or excitement of the stomach, and it is as desirable to have it relieved under one circumstance as another. When it is produced by the sufferer having eaten some indigestible or improper food, or when the stomach is organically too feeble to bear common food, and is thereby overloaded, in either case it becomes important to have the cause removed, which can readily be done by assisting nature a little with some mild emetic, as the emetic drops or powder. The *cause* being removed, the *effect* will cease for the time being; or if, as is often the case, there is a great hostility to giving emetics, then, by arming the Instrument with Fluid No. 3, and thoroughly applying it over the whole epigastrium, the extreme irritation and absorption of the soporific properties of the fluid will arrest the attack, and the cause may be removed through the alimentary canal, by means of a mild cathartic, as the compound powder of senna, or the neutralizing cordial, which last would be preferable in this case. If, as is sometimes

the case, by the long continuation of vomiting the local irritation is, of itself, sufficient to continue the paroxysm, then the instrument will at once afford perfect and lasting relief; but in this case it is better to use equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, in order to obtain the *three-fold action* of immediate counter-irritation, permanency of action, and quietude by absorption. This will soon remove the irritation from the stomach and gastro-enteritic membrane.

If the vomiting arises through sympathy with the kidneys, bladder, testicles, uterus, brain, or local distress in the limbs, which so far excites the nerves as to act, through sympathy, upon the stomach, no agency will so speedily give relief, as the *instrument;* and it should not only be applied to the epigastric region, but if the real seat of the cause is known, it should be applied with double thoroughness over the part, or as nearly so as the locality and circumstances will permit.

The proper localities for applications are particularized under the various forms of disease set forth in this treatise, and therefore require nothing more than generalization here.

The parts involved in contraction, while in the act of vomiting, are the stomach, abdominal muscles, and diaphragm—these, by a reflex action of the pneumogastric nerve, are supposed to be thrown into action.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MANIA A POTU. DELIRIUM TREMENS.

TO relieve the paroxysm, arm the Instrument with the following: Fluid No. 2, f. oz. ii; Fl. ext. gelseminun, oz. i; Fl. ext. hyoscyamus and macrotys, aa. oz. ss. M. Apply this very thoroughly along the whole course of the spine on both sides, and repeat in six to twelve hours if required, "Give an emetic of fluid extracts of lobelia, boneset, and capsicum, aa." Dose, one dram with warm brandy-sling, one ounce, repeated once in twenty to thirty minutes until free vomiting ensues. Give internally as a preventive, restorative, or arresting agent the following: Ol. capsicum, lobelia and xanthoxylum, aa. oz. i.; Tr. opii. and macrotys, aa. oz. iv.; Syr. simp. oz. i. M. Dose, fifteen to twenty drops one, two or three hours apart. regulate the bowels and give good nutritious diet.

CHAPTER XLIX.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION, ASPHYXIA, AND SUNSTROKE.
Coup De Soleil.

I HAVE never known the Instrument applied in case of drowning, but can readily conceive that it would do great good applied along the spine. But in asphyxia from exhaustion or excitement, with those of

feeble nervous organizations, the taking of narcotics, exposure to deleterious gases, as damps in wells, etc. From syncope and sunstroke. I have in my possession abundance of correspondence, of physicians employing the instrument, as to its efficacy in such cases; as well as having witnessed several interesting, and fully satisfactory applications myself. Two objects are sought in such cases, viz: diversion and restoration. Internal remedies are in part, or entirely inadmissable in these cases.

Treatment.

Arm the Instrument with Fluid No. 2, to which add equal parts of Fl. ext. xanthoxylum and macrotys as follows: two drams of the fluid to one dram each of the fluid extracts. Apply it very thoroughly along the spine, and if reaction is not established in a brief period, *re-apply*. The first application if thorough will generally allay the urgency of the case, or restore the patient to full consciousness. After a few hours, if thought advisable re-apply the instrument, *i. e.*, after the restoration to full conciousness. Proper internal remedies will readily suggest themselves from the nature of cause, constitution, habits, etc. It is almost always required in such cases, after a few hours to administer an *active*, *harmless*, *stimulating* cathartic,

CHAPTER L.

HERPES, SALT RHEUM, AND OTHER VARIETIES OF THIS FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

WE do not deem it necessary to enter upon a description of the various forms of this class of skin disease, or to treat of their causes, as the first are, with few exceptions, not well defined, and the second are only conjectural.

Some of them are more generally regarded as exclusively confined to the dermoid tissue, while others evidently produce constitutional effects upon the general system.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the Instrument with either Fluids Nos. 1 or 2, and set out the puncturers far enough to puncture to the full depth of the local disease, and apply well over the whole diseased surface. If, when the effects of the first application have passed off, there still remains portions of the diseased surface that have not been eradicated, re-apply the Instrument thoroughly to such traces of disease as still remain, and with from one to three applications, I have cured the worst forms of salt rheum, and several other varieties of herpes. The No. 2 fluid is the best for these local diseases.

Nutritious diet, and a thorough attention to cleanliness, by bathing, frequent change of clothing, etc., is of first importance.

I have found all the skin diseases of this class, coming under my treatment for the last ten years, greatly benefitted by washing once each week with castile soap suds; after which, rinse the skin with clean, warm, soft water, and then apply a decoction of cornus circinata bark to the whole surface of the body.

A solution of Carbolate of Potassa, two drams of the salt to eight ounces of water applied as a wash two or three times daily is an excellent local remedy in all forms of herpes.

SCABIES: It is also an excellent local remedy for the malady commonly denominated the ITCH. For this disease should be combined as follows:

Acid. Sulph., f. dr. i.;
Acid Carbolic, f. dr. ii.
Aqua pur., f. oz. viii. M.

Wet the surface of the whole body three times per week.

PORRAGO FAVOSA, AND OTHER VARIETIES.

Scald Head, and other varieties of porrago will be much benefitted by the above application. All purulent conditions resulting in either form of disease will readily yield to the application of a few drops of No. 2 fluid introduced directly into the ulcers and followed with an appropriate poultice, or employ the wash. If active caustics are desired in such cases, no agent I think will more effectually eradicate local ulceration and produce local healthy action than Chloride of Gold and Soda; *Auri et, Sodæ Chloridi.*

A very efficient ointment for all these forms of disease may be made as follows:

Tar. *Pix liquida*, oz. ss.
Lard. *Adeps*, lb. i.
Sulphur, oz. ii.

Triturate the sulphur in small quantities to an impalpable powder, melt the lard and stir the sulphur and tar with it, set the dish in a cool place, or in cold water, or on ice or snow, and continue to stir the compound until it is cold, hard and well mixed; then add and thoroughly incorporate with it Tr. Iodine (as strong as can be made), f. dr. iv., and Ol. Terebinthinæ f. dr. ii. Put it in a saltmouth jar, close from the air and light. When employed, where it can be done, rub it in very thoroughly. This ointment is a certain external remedy and leaves no smell of the sulphur on the skin. In all these cases the party afflicted should take internally as strong a syrup as can be made from the bark of the Alnus Serrulata, *Tag Alder;* to each pint of which, add fine flour of sulphur, oz. ss.; precipitated carbonate of iron dr. ij. Mix. These agents being of the same specific gravity, the sulphur becomes disguised with the iron and will not be mistrusted by the patient. Shake well. *Dose*, one tablespoonful three times daily.

CHAPTER LI.

BOILS—FURUNCULUS.

BOILS generally afflict persons who are healthful, vigorous and young, or those persons in whom there is supposed to exist a specific poison—as scrofula, syphilis, scurvy, etc.—and they will be abundantly produced frequently, by treating the itch (*scabies*) with external remedies, and omiting to pay a proper attention to the blood.

And whether they appear in persons that are young and vigorous, without any apparent cause, or in persons of a cachectic habit or diathesis, the conclusion must be the same, viz: It is an effort of nature, in this peculiar manner, to rid herself of improper matter by way of the *surface* of the body. And as these swellings are located immediately under the skin it is probable that from some cause a single follicle becomes deranged, ceases to perform its healthy function, and in this obstructed condition, acts as a nucleus for the formation of a dead centre or core, with the attendant formation of pus. Cleansing syrups, sulphur, epsom salts, cream of tartar, etc., are among the things formerly recommended for their eradication.

Improved Treatment.

By arming the Instrument with Fluid No. 2, and applying it sparingly over the fleshy portions of the body once in twelve or fifteen days, the system will be thoroughly renovated by the absorption of the alterative properties of the fluid, and the impurities will also be drawn out and discharged through the skin by *small and distributed* pustulation.

Whenever there is an evident commencement for a boil, it can in every case be destroyed by applying the instrument thoroughly to the part, with the puncturers set out one-sixteenth of an inch, so as to penetrate to the forming core, strike it thoroughly several times, and then draw the points back to an ordinary length, and apply it freely, or as nearly as can be done, to the adjacent parts. This will invariably cure or arrest their further development. If the boil is on the face, apply the Instrument to it freely,

and for purposes of *diversion*, etc., complete the application upon the shoulders or arms. The system is a unit, and the law of *contra irritation* will affect the whole at any point or location.

CONTINUATION OF THE CHAPTER—FELON OR WHITLOW —PARONYCHIA.

They are divided into four varieties, according to the seat of of formation, but a real felon is supposed to commence between the periosteum and bone. This is the most serious in its consequences, as well as distressing during its progress, and what will cure this form may safely be relied upon in the management of the other varieties.

The ordinary treatment is by mild cathartics and nervines, internally and, poulticing to the time of evident maturity, and then lancing them, treating with escharotics, as powdered blood root, sesqui carbonate of potassa, etc., to assist in sooner breaking up and discharging the diseased structure, and continuing the poulticing with alternate cleansing, by means of castile soap suds. The lancing should be done at any period when it becomes evident that they cannot be dispersed, and should be very thoroughly done. The other treatment is proper.

By applying the Instrument thoroughly to the whole fleshy part or the arm, upon the side where the hand and the diseased finger is located, when taken in incipiency, has, for the last three years, arrested the further progress of almost all the cases coming under my care.

CHAPTER LII.

APHTHOUS—CANKER OR THRUSH.

CANKER (commonly so-called) may attack persons of apparently good health—may be produced from peculiar poisons in the blood, manner of living, condition of the atmosphere, etc. In such cases, it generally appears as eating sores in the mouth, frequently varying in size from that of a pea to the size of a dime. In this case the bowels should be kept regular—the surface of the body bathed once a week with the warm alkaline bath.

The proper use of alteratives, as the iodide of potassium or alterative syrups, is desirable, and, *locally*, destroy them by the application of nitrate of silver, chloride of gold, or a drop of muriatic acid. In a few moments after applying, rinse the mouth well with pure water.

It more commonly occurs, however, in the form of white specks upon the tongue and mouth. In some cases it becomes malignant, the canker spots, or whole surface affected, turning black or dark, and is frequently called black canker. This variety is apt to extend its ravages into the larynx, in form of dark colored spots of ulceration, and is generally attendant upon typhoid and other low grades of disease, or in cases where great deterioration of the blood, and perhaps in some cases where specific poison, is the predisposing and exciting cause.

(The several varieties generally spoken of by authorities, we do not propose to specify.) Generally, excepting in the first mentioned case, and even then, to some extent, canker may be said to depend for its immediate results upon a lack of plasticity of the blood; and, of course, if the vitality is low, as is frequently the case, tonics and alteratives are of constitutional importance.

The bowels should be regulated with the neutralizing cordial. For *local* application, see canker wash No. 1. If this fails, swab the mouth two or three times per day with canker medicine No. 2, and if it does not remove the canker in a day or two, double its strength; or in some cases, application No. 3 will more readily subdue it. This last, in doses varying according to age, from one-half to two teaspoonfuls at a time, five or six times per day, is an excellent internal remedy. In cases where this disease is bad, the local irritation, as well as the general impurity of the blood, may be removed to an extent surpassing belief, by the use of the Instrument to the throat, if the disease extends to the larynx, etc.; and, also, to various parts of the body.

The absorption of Fluid, No. 2, the counter-irritation and pustulation, consequent upon its use, will all conjoin to restore the patient to a general healthy state of the secretions.

SORE LIPS.

This is characterized by a partial or apparently entire absence of the skin upon the edge of the lips, and frequently extends into the mouth nearly to the teeth. The part is generally very red and painful, more commonly confined to the lower lip, by some

attributed to an affection of the spleen (why I do not know), The person thus affected is generally otherwise healthy.

A sure remedy for this very painful affection is, to apply full strength muriated tincture of iron, once or twice per day. The application is very severe for a few seconds, but the result will repay the pain.

CHAPTER LIII.

HAEMOPTYSIS—BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS.

THIS affection may be primary, but it is more generally secondary in its character; pointing to some other malady as the primary disease.

1. It is most likely to occur in incipient phthisis, or it may occur at any stage of that disease.

2. It may result from organic disease of the heart, especially *hypertrophy of the right ventricle*, and is then denominated *hæmoptysis plethorica.*

3. Local violence may be the cause.

4. Calculus matter retained in the system, eroding the vessels of the lungs is supposed to produce the difficulty.

5. Mere spitting of blood may occur by an exudation through the bronchial membrane without organic rupture.

6. Sometimes organic lesions occur, in which the lungs are almost instantaneously filled with blood, and immediate death ensues.

"When bleeding at the lungs is caused by softening of the tubercular deposit, the blood is usually

coughed up in mouthfuls, is frothy and of a florid red color, mingled with sputa."

Treatment.

1. Rest in a recumbent position, avoiding all excitement either bodily or mental.

For immediate relief; Administer vinegar and salt in strong solution what the patient can be induced to take. Arm the Instrument with Fluid No. 3, to which add if they are convenient equal parts of fluid extract of gelseminum and oil of erigeron, one dram of each to the fluid ounce of fluid. Apply the instrument very freely upon the thorax, and along the spine in a double row on both sides. The above will generally relieve the sufferer in a little time.

The subsequent treatment will depend greatly upon the cause. Where there are evident signs of pulmonary disease, the application of the instrument carried to full pustulation, armed with fluid No. 2, with the addition of the gelseminum and erigeron added thereto will be of great benefit. Maintain a regular condition of the bowels, *rather loose*; with small doses of compound powder of senna or compound fluid extract, or the wahoo, *euonimus*, syrup. Nauseating expectorants are useful carried as far as the comfort of the patient will admit. In *cardial hæmoptysis*, no agent will be found so valuable as a constitutional remedy for internal use, as the HEART CORRECTOR. In this case the instrument should be applied as before, also going freely over the cardiac region, with the use of other proper remedies. In all forms of bleeding from the lungs, the LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS, *bugle weed*, *water hoarhound*, is very valuable; but more *especially so*, if the kidneys are affected to any extent. But as an

immediate relief from an attack of this kind of affection, no agent will prove so entirely effectual as the instrument.

CHAPTER LIV.

HAEMATEMESIS. *Bleeding at the Stomach.*

THIS organ is liable to hemorrhage from the slightest congestion or local injury. This state may be the result of numerous causes, and is most generally complicated with disease of other organs, as the heart, liver, spleen, etc. The constitutional treatment must be varied according to the cause, and complication. As an immediate relief in all cases of this character, arm the Instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly to the epigastric region; internally administer a strong decoction of cornus cercinata bark, to each gill of which add a heaping tablespoonful of common salt. The dose is one tablespoonful once in five to thirty minutes, as can be borne, until the bleeding is arrested. Entire rest in a horizontal position must be strictly observed, abstinence from food as far as practicable, and when taken at all, the food should be very light and easily digested, *especially* while any symptoms of the complaint are present. Bleeding at the stomach and lungs is liable to occur with persons who practice vehement public speaking, with females in cases of suppressed menstruation, etc. Erigeron is very valuable, ten to fifteen drops of the oil triturated with one dram of white sugar, then add to it from thirty to sixty drops of tincture of kino, or instead thereof, add from three to ten

grains of tannin, mix, add water q. s., repeat this dose as required from one to three hours apart. In cases of complication, to gain great advantage as a preventive of recurrence, always be thorough with the application of the instrument over the region of the sympathizing organ.

CHAPTER LV.

HAEMATURIA. *Bleeding from the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, etc.,*

FREQUENTLY arises from local injury, as falls, bruises, etc. May also arise from stone lodged in the kidney or ureter, which by its peculiar size and form wounds the part locally. Bloody urine, in low states of the system, in malignant disease is a very unfavorable indication. In case of urinary calculi, in order to pursue a proper constitutional course, it becomes necessary to determinate the diathesis by testing the chemical character of the urine, and then adopt the use of agents of opposite nature, and if possible those possessing real lithontriptic power. To allay the local irritation and obtain immediate relief, take Fluid No. 2, dr. i i; fluid ext. gelseminum, Ol. cajeput and Ol. erigeron, of each, dr. ss.; Tr. opii, dr. i. Mix. Arm the instrument with this, and apply very freely across the pubic region, also along the whole length of the spine on both sides, and across the small of the back. Repeat this as often as the bleeding and distress recurs. Maintain a constant relaxed state of the bowels with mild laxatives, say the

comp. powder of senna and cream of tartar. The LYCOPUS, *water hoarhound*, is of first utility in all such cases as an internal remedy combined as follows, herb lycopus, roots and herbs senecio gracilis, fol. hamamelis, and herb scutelaria, of each, oz. j. Mix. Cover with hot water, make a strong decoction, give from two to four fluid drams once in two hours or oftener if required.

CHAPTER LVI.

GONORRHŒA.

THIS term is not appropriate to the condition to which it is applied, its real meaning being synonymous with spermatorrhœa. The term *clap*, so common, derived from *clapises*,—the French for a house of public prostitution kept by a single prostitute. *Urethritis*, inflammation of the urethra, URETHALGIA, URETHRITIS VENEREA. In the many cases treated by me during the time I have been traveling I have found that the application of the instrument to the small of the back very thoroughly each twenty-four hours relieved all the soreness and iritation, the absorption of the podophyllin alnus, etc., *anti-syphilitic agents*, is also of first importance. Arm the Instrument with Fluid No. 2. In all cases give internally podophyllin, two grains, to one dram of white sugar thoroughly triturated; ten grains to be taken once in four hours until they operate upon the bowels, and then only once in six or eight hours as will keep them moderately moving.

In recent cases injections twice or three times per day as follows, will generally cure in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours :

Take Sul. Quinia, grs. xx. Put the quinine into a vial, drop in by drops Vini Ferri Murias until the quinine is dissolved,—just enough for this purpose ; then add Aqua Pura, f. oz. ij.

After giving or using the injections wait about ten minutes and then have the patient urinate. In cases of chronic character also, I have never found any form of injection more beneficial than this. In chronic cases give freely of the alterative syrup, one tablespoonful three or four times per day. As a diuretic the following :

Take ol. oliva, f. oz. iv; spirit. æth. nit., oz. ij ; bal. cop., oz. j ; ol. terebinth, dr. iv ; ol. cubebar, dr. ij. Mix. Shake well before taking. *Dose*, one teaspoonful at a time from three to six times daily. Cleanse the parts thoroughly externally three times daily with castile soap suds, after which wet them with a weak solution of carbolic acid or creosote.

In chronic cases I generally employ the injections of iron and quinine in weaker solution than in the acute form. This injection is strongly astringent, tonic, disinfectant, and anti-ceptic ; less irritating than Arg. nit., Sesq. carb. potass., Zinci. sul., etc.

Prof. J. Buchanan recommends for chordee, the following :

Take bromide potass., f. dr. ss ; camphor gum, grs. x ; lupulin, grs. v ; gelseminum, gn. ss to gr. j., to be taken at bed time.

This I think would be very valuable.

CHAPTER LVII.

SYPHILIS

"THERE is a discrepancy of opinion as to the time when it was first recognized; but the evidence seems to be in favor of those who consider that it was first observed during the invasion of Italy by the victorious army of Charles VIII, of France; and that it first broke out extensively at Naples when the French took possession of that city in 1495, but the simple chancre existed in the early ages of the world. Its sad ravages become apparent wherever sexual intercourse is loose and varied, and especially when limited to a few women among many men. Its terrible consequences have been greatly augmented by its empirical treatment, etc."

"All physicians who have been engaged in extensive city, clinical, or hospital practice will agree with me in the following statement. There are two grades, types, or species of the syphilitic poison; one mild and non-infecting, the other of greater intensity, always producing constitutional symptoms. If the virus of either is applied to the mucous membrane of the urethra, we have a gonorrhœa, either of a non-infecting or infecting type.

If the virus of either is applied to the cuticle, a specific ulcer or chancre is the result, corresponding to the character or grade of the virus which gave its

origin. There are two varieties of sores, the simple and specific.

1. *Simple, soft, non-indurated chancre*, belongs to the virus of weak intensity, never capable of contaminating the constitution. The following are the peculiarities of these ulcers: the innoculation of some part with the specific virus sets up inflammation, and a vesicle is formed which in about a week (if not disturbed), will break, and leave a sore scooped out, and well-defined in its character, discharging a profuse quantity of pus, soft to the feel if grasped between the fore-finger and thumb. If simple dressing is applied to such a sore, and ordinary cleanliness observed, it will heal in a month or six weeks. The secretion is abundant, purulent and inoculable. Instead of one, there are generally three or four—extremely liable to complications, as inflammation of the lymphatics of the groin, phagedenic ulcers, etc.

Effective cauterization by caustic potassa will destroy the ulcer, and change it from a specific to a simple sore, which will readily heal in a week or ten days under the restorative influence of the following:

Take black salve, oz. j. et sulph. morphiæ, grs. iij. Mix well together, spread on lint and apply.

If the habit is gross, the patient living in an ill-ventilated abode, improper diet, and all other hygienic laws are violated, or where the constitution is terribly depressed, from whatever cause, this form of chancre may become phagedenic. When this happens, the sore is irritable, exquisitely painful, ragged edges, eating and spreading irregularly. Then our mode of treatment is obvious—complete destruction of the sore, afterwards dressing with an ointment of opium, or

sprinkling on sulphate morphia, and then some bland dressing, thereby effectually blunting the sensibilities of the patient with anodynes. The CAUSE of the phagedenic ulcer should be well appreciated; frequently the result of a broken down condition of the vital powers.

Treatment.

Nourishing food, stimulants, thorough hygiene, cinchona, hydrastics, iron, and phosphorus, are the most efficient remedies; a yeast poultice is also valuable. In the scrofulous we often meet with this form of chancre assuming a horse-shoe form, whence the term serpiginous is applied. The only successful treatment is to change the diathesis by tonics and alteratives, as comp. spr. frostwort, stillinga, etc. And painting the sore with Logul's tinct. iodine, also giving the same internally, ten to fifteen drops thrice daily. The cure may seem tedious, but a rigid alterative course will eventually succeed.

2. *Indurated, Hunterian, true or infecting chancre.*—This form of chancre is due to the contact with the poison of highest intensity, and invariably results in constitutional syphilis, unless the vesicle is aborted, or proper constitutional treatment quickly enforced and strictly carried out. The following is the usual course of this form of sore: The virus is applied to some part of the glans penis during connection or otherwise, inoculation takes place, inflammation is excited, a vesicle forms which, in about eight days, breaks and reveals a sore presenting an appearance as if a portion of the tissue was pinched out, the secretion scanty and thin; grasp it between the finger and thumb, it feels as if there was a piece of cartilage in its base;

there is never more than one, unless a patient having connection with two women, one suffering from the grade of low intensity, the other from the grade of high power—the true syphilitic poison. The sore or incrustation, aborted by the application of the caustic potassa before the eighth day, will fail to affect the constitution. It will heal in from four to six weeks, and the induration gradually disappears in a few weeks, and secondary symptoms show themselves in about six months, sooner or later, according to the vigor of the constitution. In this form we seldom have the complication enumerated under the soft.

The treatment of indurated or infecting chancre is plain, consisting of complete destruction of the sore; if this can be accomplished before the eighth day, there will be little danger of constitutional contamination; if subsequently, little is to be gained, only to destroy the character of the sore. My favorite caustic is caustic potassa; although if the patient will submit to it, excision of all the indurated portion with the knife is the most positive plan. Whichever is adopted, anodyne dressing, as sulphate of morphia, and powerful constitutional treatment for the elimination of the poison.

The period of incubation of the vesicle is eight days, and of the poison from a few weeks to six months, although this will depend greatly upon the integrity of the vital powers of the patient. The mode of absorption is evidently by the veins to the lymphatics, hence the lymphatics of the groin are in a state of induration resembling small bullets.

What is the progress of an indurated chancre? Constitutional infection ensues; indeed, it is analagous

to vaccination—the vaccine virus is not directly absorbed so as to affect the constitution; it passes through a peculiar process in order to produce a constitutional effect; a pustule must form ere the systemic effect is secured.

The sequences of an infecting chancre are perfectly similar: the virus, placed in contact with the glans penis, produces an indurated chancre, from which the system becomes contaminated.

The natural progress of the pustule (syphilitic or otherwise,) is lessened, or even destroyed, by rubbing, scratching, burning, or excising it; by any such interference we are likely to deprive it of its constitutional infection—or cauterize the vaccine pustule during the first few days of its course, and no effect will be produced. Contrariwise, allow an infecting chancre to take its course undisturbed, systemic disease will be established within six months, assuming that no treatment be adopted *pro tempore.*

The results of the absorbtion of syphilitic virus are, impairment of vital power; it is often the cause of obscure disease of the vital organs, affecting the bones, intractable ulcers of the skin or mucous surface, impotence, sterility, abortion, and death. The characteristic symptoms of the presence of the syphilitic virus lurking in the blood are the following:

A general disturbance of the system, slight and occasional attacks of fever, great mental depression, lassitude, pains in the limbs at night, sallow hue of the skin. These premonitory symptoms are followed by unmistakable ones, huskiness of the throat, post-servical glands enlarged, feeling like bullets, pain and tenderness in the sternum, falling off of the hair, loss

of the eyebrows and eyelashes; syphilitic iritis; discoloration and crumbling of the nails, with inflammation and ulceration about the roots of the nails; ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, lips, larynx; disease of the periosteum and bones. All the secondary symptoms show nature making an effort to eliminate a poison, the syphilitic fever, headache, eruptions. It never can be mistaken for any other affection; the erythema has copper-colored edges; the insensibility of the skin where the eruption appears, absence of pain, heat, itching, and in its circular form.

Whenever this poison is introduced into the system, eruptive manifestations give evidence of a deep-seated change in every part of the organism. The blood is charged with poisonous principles, and all the organs supplied with the blood suffer to a greater or less extent. In the treatment of syphilis we must always regard it as a poison operating on the blood; and at the time we are giving alteratives and eliminating agents, we should not forget light nutritious diet, fish, milk, cream, raw eggs, warm clothing, flannel, avoidance of cold or damp, daily baths, and a sulphur bath at least twice a week. Our best remedies are the following:

Alnuin, corydalin, stillingin, sarsparilla, ampelopsin, helianthemin, rumin, irisin, podophyllin, kalmia, gold, etc.

If the mucous membrane of the mouth is affected, there are ulcers; touch them with nitric acid, and use as a wash, or gargle, sulphate of hydrastin and borax, depending upon constitutional treatment for a cure. The skin affections do not require any special treat-

ment, merely protecting the abrasion, and relying solely upon an alterative course. The same treatment for tertiary form.

Infantile syphilis may be hereditary or acquired; if hereditary, the infant may be born apparently healthy-looking, with its skin a dull color, its features contracted, like an aged person. Within a month after birth, symptoms of coryza set in, cough, difficulty of nursing, dryness of mouth, voice shrill, ulcerations about the mouth and throat, afterwards the parts around the mouth, nostrils, buttocks and arms become copper-colored, fissured and excoriated. Great wasting and weakness. Then disease of important organs, as amyloid disease of liver, tubercular lungs; succeeded, it may be, by emaciation, and a senile appearance of the countenance; snuffling or obstruction of the nose; enlargement of the glands; general cachexia, terminating in death.

Syphilization, or successive inoculations with the syphilitic poison, has been attempted as a preventive to syphilis, but its offensive nature, and its uncertainty, render it unfit to be tolerated among intelligent practitioners."—*J. Buchanan.*

Now take the writings of even twenty years ago upon this important subject, and review the treatment then, and contrast it with the foregoing; and who will not admit that the practice of medicine and mode of curing disease has greatly advanced in safety of method, efficiency in practice, and certainty of result?

The author does not claim superiority, or even equality with men who have had the vast advantages of, and written the many volumes that the Professor has, but I merely intend to make a few practical sug-

gestions, which are the result of experiment in the treatment of this malady, in hopes they may lead to good with those called to do battle with this monster curse of sin.

With syphilis the great effort of the whole medical profession for many years has been to prevent the much-dreaded and tell-tale appearance of secondary syphilis; the shame, the constitutional depravity, the long and dreaded catalogue of diseases, the transmission of the curse to posterity, have all conspired to anxiety and effort in order to discover, if possible, a means by which the consequences of this great crime could be averted, and also to remove the consequences or effects from the system, when the disease has been allowed to run on for a term of time.

Syphilis appears to naturally incline to attack the dermoid tissue in various ways, this, and the more concrete glandular structures appear to be the first manifest points in constitutional syphilis. Now the skin is the great glandular covering of the human body, secretory and excretory. Its vast extent and peculiar structure enables it to perform offices not inferior in immediate benefits, or ultimate results, to any organs of the body. It is so peculiarly adapted to eliminating or throwing off obstructing, deleterious, or poisonous matters from the system; so many facts are known where the most inveterate poisons have been attracted to and expelled through the skin, that it appears strange that no more direct method of acting upon, and gaining the advantages of this structure in the cure of disease, with all the vast amount that has been written upon its structure, powers, and importance, should have been devised.

THE ACUPUNCTURATOR, *we claim as the necessary link in the chain of progressive medicine; and according to the perfection of the instrument, the scientific composition and efficiency of the fluids or medicines employed with it, will be the success attending its employment.*

Now we have never used the instrument as a prophylactic for secondary prevention, but desire to state our experience in the treatment of fully developed syphilis, and throw out suggestions—the result of inductive reasoning.

Treatment.

Locally, as directed for chancre by the Professor; when the disease has resulted in open sores or ulcers I have found to take common chalk (creta alba), powder as fine as possible, or take prepared chalk (creta præparata), any quantity, and add to it the very best muriated tincture of iron, and triturate constantly in a porcelain or glass mortar until a thin paste like mass is formed, let this stand. In one hour the alcohol in the mass will have evaporated, and it can then be readily reduced to a fine powder; bottle, and exclude from light and air. Whenever the sores are washed, which they should be at least twice each day, sprinkle very freely of this compound in them, and then dress them with a soft cloth saturated in linseed oil and strong, clear lime-water, two parts of the first to one of the second, put in a bottle, cork, and shake well to form a saponatious compound. Sometimes more active cauterization may be required, but not generally. Give internally the alterative syrup in tablespoonful doses, three or four times per day, and regulate the bowels with a pill made as follows:

Take sul. quinine, and rad. hydrastis powd., of each grs. xl; podophyllin, and macrotyn, of each grs. x; leptandrin, grs. xx; ext. juglandis, q. s. Mix, form into forty pills, and give one from once to twice each day—one at bed-time is generally sufficient.

Alterative diuretics are valuable in these conditions, for which purpose make a syrup of equal parts, by weight, of

Rad. eupatorum purpurium, Fol. chimaphila umbellata, and Sen. helianthus annus. Give enough to have a sensible effect upon the kidneys.

Last, and most important, is the acupuncturator. Arm it with Fluid No. 2, and freely apply it to all the fleshy portions of the body, if the patient is not much debilitated and of natural good constitutional stamina; once in ten or twelve days, in case it does not pustulate freely each time, re-apply it in twenty-four hours afterwards. In case of much physical weakness, apply it only sparsely, or as judgment dictates, but remember that a person very feeble will bear a large amount of pustulation and external absorption of medicines without injury.

With this course, the syphilitic poison is attracted irrisistibly to the surface, its specific character locally changed by the podophyllin, etc., in the fluid, the blood is properly medicated with specific agents both internally and externally, the glandular system is fully aroused in all its ramifications, and the cause of disease locally and generally cured. If active cauterization is necessary, probably no agent known has a more beneficial effect than the Auri. et sodæ chloridi, which has a peculiar disinfecting, as well as active caustic power.

Now I have treated several very bad cases in the foregoing manner, with the most remarkable success; one of whom was a gentleman who left N. Y. City, and came West, after being treated for a long time, and abandoned by the physicians of that city as incurable. He came West in order to save his family and connections from shame; came to me in April last, and is now, and has been for several months entirely devoid of any symptoms, local or general, and is busy daily at hard labor.

Now I submit for trial the instrument to those having abundant opportunity to try the pustulating and alterative course after the inception of the syphilitic poison, as a prophylactic against the secondary consequences. *Try it.*

CONTINUATION OF THE CHAPTER.—BARBER'S ITCH.

This is a malady of frequent occurrence, and in some cases and conditions of the blood, becomes a very serious disorder, especially when it becomes of a constitutional character. I class this with syphilis, believing it to be the result of inoculation of that poison into the face from lather that has been poisoned by blood from cutting pimples, etc., on the faces of those having this disease in their blood.

Constitutionally, I think it little less important than when other measures are taken to introduce it into the system. It should receive a thorough constitutional treatment where the disease has not been removed in time from the face.

Locally, if taken in season, the following will at once arrest it:

Take Auri. et sodæ chloridi, grs. vi; aqua pura,

f. oz. ij to iv. Mix. Apply to the face once or twice per day.

I am indebted to Prof. JOHN KING, of Cincinnati, O., for this formula. Every physician should know it.

CHAPTER LVIII.

SCROFULA.

THIS term originated from the name of the hog—"*sus scrofa.*" SCROFA—*a sow.* Hogs are supposed to be very much afflicted with this disease.

The disease in the human species is generally regarded as being hereditary, or the result of a peculiar diethesis, by some it is believed to be the product of syphilitic taint, and supposed to be capable of transmission from generation to generation. It is advocated also that the disease is the result of pork eating —this cannot be invariably true, for savages and Jews, who never ate the flesh of the swine, are troubled with the disease. I am inclined to favor the hereditary theory in a great majority of cases, and with some of the most eminent medical authorities, to believe there is but little real difference between scrofula and consumption. Prof. W. BIRD POWELL has presented some very able views regarding the origin of scrofulus diseases as the result of inappropriate marriage, or the inter-marrying of persons of like temperaments, etc. This, and many other subjects of interest, regarding which the Professor has advanced radically new and instructive views, renders his writing peculiarly interesting to a certain class of investigators.

The Doctor has "rested from his labors," and many years to come "those will rise up who will call him blessed." *One class of men are never duly appreciated in life!*

Scrofula may be located in almost any of the fleshy structures of the body, but it is more generally in the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin. It is supposed to be a glandular disease, confining its ravages to the conglobate glands.

It appears as hard, indolent tumors, which in time, suppurate and degenerate into ulcers. Some authors contend that it is confined more particularly to early life, but it may undoubtedly appear at any age, when the conditions, etc., are favorable.

Scrofula has been divided into a number of varieties, but we cannot, for want of space, go into details in this work. That there are three very important considerations in connection with this disease no one will deny.

1. The peculiar predisposition to, and immediate exciting causes serving to develope the malady.

2. A treatment calculated to arrest the progress of the disease prior to its full development.

3. A successful course or plan of treatment after the ulcers have softened and broke.

This malady has appropriately been called, when in its full state of development, "King's Evil."

Treatment in the undeveloped form: also applicable to cases marked only by a scrofulous diathesis.

To purify or change the general condition of the blood, dislodge and discharge morbid matter from the system, and properly arouse the secretions, are the

three most important objects to be attained in the treatment and cure of scrofula.

No agent will go as far in removing improper matters from the blood, and properly stimulating the glandular system, as the instrument, which should for this purpose, be armed with Fluid No. 2. It should be applied to the fleshy parts of the body as often as the local condition will admit, with a view to its purifying effects by pustulation, and its alterative action by the absorption of the podophyllin, phytolacca, and other alteratives contained in the fluid. The pustulation *irresistibly* (as is appropriately remarked by Dr. FENNER in the Medical Progress), draws the impurities to the surface of the skin.

The medicinal qualities which are taken up by direct absorption, are properly and legitimately within the circulation, and in quantities sufficiently minute to do no constitutional injury, but still being pure, and really in a position to exert their full power for good; they accomplishes what greatly superior quantities of medicine could not do, when subjected to all the action and changes of the digestive apparatus. That medicines are as legitimately within the system when taken up by direct absorption from the skin, as when introduced in any other possible manner, is fully proved by the many facts laid down in physiology, where persons had lost the power to swallow, and life in such cases had been prolonged to an incredible length of time by applications of nutriment to the outside skin. Many such cases are on record. In such cases the cuticle of course is more or less impervious, and the absorption more or less impeded by the food being

obstructed in its contact with the endermis, or true skin, and still the results were so very favorable.

Internally, give the alterative syrup in tablespoonful doses three or four times each day, or as much as the stomach will bear and not feel burdened.

Locally, wash the sores or ulcers thoroughly two or three times per day with castile soap suds, after which rinse them with a strong decoction of cornus cercinata bark, then sprinkle finely powdered bayberry bark in them. After this is all done, dress the sores by laying a thin, soft cloth on them, saturated with a compound of olive oil and very strong, clear lime-water; two parts of the former, and one of the latter, mix in a bottle and shake it up, when it will become a saponaceous white compound. The lime-water should be made by pouring boiling water on unslaked lime and letting it stand until the lime settles and the water on top becomes clear.

Linseed oil will do when not convenient to get the sweet oil. I have tried everything recommended by the colleges and books, and this simple application is by far the best in its results of anything I have ever employed.

For Cases of Scrofulous Diathesis.

Apply the instrument as before recommended, and give the alterative syrup internally.

The question may be asked if the instrument, and direct absorption of medicines are so very valuable—why employ internal medicines at all? To this I answer, be governed by circumstances, and when the stomach is in a condition to allow of the administration of medicines interaally to advantage, avail your

selves of all legitimate means to restore health. Only be doubly guarded, not to employ agents that will do constitutional injury. In the aggregate, it may be a question with all the vast array of poi ons now employed as medicines, whether more die or get well from the administration of medicines. Now this is all wrong —medicine should and will eventually become a great blessing to our race.

CHAPTER LIX.

AUTHOR, INSTRUMENT, AND IMPROVED ELASTIC BANDAGE.

A. R. BROWN, M. D.

A. R. BROWN'S NEW AND IMPROVED

ACUPUNCTURE INSTRUMENT.

My former instrument has gained a wide spread popularity; but some have complained of the inconvenience of introducing medicines into it, and also that the feed was not well regulated. In my new and improved instrument, however, all these objections are fully and entirely obviated. This instrument cannot fail to give general satisfaction to all.

A. R. BROWN'S NEW BANDAGE,

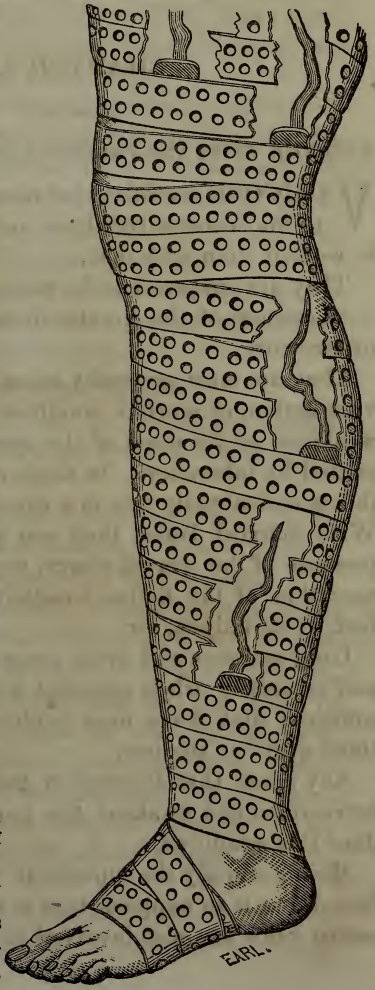
For the Treatment of Varicose and Preternatural Enlarged Limbs, and for all kinds of Local Compression.

It is unsurpassed and unique! Price of bandage, from foot to knee, $3,00,—from foot to body, or above the knee, $4,00.

Explanation.—The open spaces on the limb represent the bandage separated, exhibiting the enlarged vessels, and manner of applying the small compresses.

Agents.—H. M. Merrill & Co., cor. of Court and Plum sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. Jas. Cochran, M. D., No. 514 Pine st., Philadelphia, Pa. Hart & Day, 221 E. 26th st,, N. Y, *Empire Laboratory:* Lane & Pane, Rochester, N. Y., near Arcade Building. Spencer & Bullymore, Nos. 127 & 129, Main st., Buffalo, N. Y. Frederick Stearns. No. 71 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich., or the inventor and proprietor, A. R. Brown, M. D., P. O. Box 476, Albion, Mich.

Note.—All parties residing in the State of N. Y., will address Hart & Day, Lane & Pane, Spencer & Bullymore, as above, or D. A. Warner, Albion, Mich, who is sole proprietor of the State of New York. All agents are required once in six months to transmit to the proprietors a list of the names and residence of every purchaser.



CHAPTER LX.

VARICOSE VEINS AND PRETERNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS.

VARICOSE conditions are most commonly confined to the lower extremities, and are more common in women than with men.

They are supposed to be more common to females —on account of the greater delicacy of organization or structure.

They are most generally caused by a want of full vital action, or morbid condition of the limbs, and weakness of the coats of the vessels. They may be caused by inherency. In single or unmarried females this is undoubtedly true in a great majority of cases. With married ladies they are generally caused by pressure of the gravid uterus, resulting in a morbid condition of the limbs, constant standing upon the feet, great fatigue, etc.

Long marches and great exposures as in army life, and especially when attended with improper and insufficient diet, have been prolific of varicose conditions with our soldiers.

Any cause that determines the blood to the lower extremities and weakens the parts is liable to produce this condition.

More generally the superficial vessels are those affected, but it so happens, that in some cases the deep-seated veins are also involved in this abnormal con-

dition. There are quite a variety of conditions in different cases; in some there is only a slight engorgment or partial stagnation of blood, with others there is extensive distension and coagulation of blood, resulting in ulcerations and hemorrhage.

There is perhaps, no form of disease in which less skill in treatment has been displayed, or less success attended the means employed than in this condition. The means generally employed have been *cold applications, caustics, ligatures, elevating the limbs, quiet, liniments, lotions, and the elastic stocking.*

CONSTITUTIONALLY, the treatment has been as various and conflicting, as the various systems of practice to which the practitioners belonged.

Indications to be Fulfilled.

1st. LOCALLY; to stimulate the cutaneous vessels and as far as possible produce a healthy action in the parts.

2nd. To produce efficient compression, and graduate it so as to keep all the advantage gained thereby.

3d. To be able to apply small and suitable compresses at the lowest points of enlargement of the superficial vessels and retain them perfectly in position, cutting off the supply of blood from the cavities, while the fluid therein is forced out and the walls of the vessels brought together by the general compression, and the limb forced gradually to a normal size and condition. Also to maintain a proper degree of coolness of the diseased limb, and properly air the surface of the skin during the whole course of treatment.

No stocking or sack of an elastic character, can be so applied to the limbs but that it will relax or stretch,

continually becoming less and less efficient, or loose. And the pressure in all such cases should be in an increasing instead of decreasing ratio.

I have for years; treated cases of this kind with all the appliances recommended by the profession, and found various cases that could not be so cured.

For several years past I have been employing the perforated gum elastic bandage, and have found it, with the other treatment hereafter recommended, to be infallible. A reference to the plate will fully exhibit the manner of application. The bandage is wound carefully edge to edge, from below upwards, and where the open space, or gore occurs by passing the bandage around the heel, in order to prevent the plys from spreading, tie once or twice across with common welting cord, wrapping twine or other convenient article.

To compress the veins as the winding progresses upwards, lay across the lower extremity of the several enlargements a piece of felt, listing or other proper article, about one-half of an inch in width by one inch in length, and let the bandage go over and hold each in its place.

Any desired amount of pressure to the limb may be obtained, and the pressure increased day by day, or decreased as desired.

At the termination of the winding, merely turn the end of the bandage downward, and with a common tape needle and twine, tie it in five or six holes or perforations. Apply the bandage the same side upwards each time, and the same end downwards and it will soon become elongated on one edge more than the other, and perfectly fit any shaped limb by a few

applications. The clipped corner indicates the lower end, and lower edge also. In applying this bandage, the patients will wear it more and more easily until in a few days they can endure it all the time. It should never be removed only during sleep, or when the limb is in a horizontal position.

ACUPUNCTURATOR.

I have found that to facilitate a cure, no agent can be found that is equal to the use of the acupuncturing instrument armed with fluids No. 2 and 3, equal parts, and thoroughly applied once per week to the whole diseased limb; the bandage applied the same meanwhile.

This stimulates the cutaneous vessels, and in a brief period of time brings about a healthy local condition. It also produces locally, slight and temporary inflammation—changing the general condition of the limb superficially and aids the cavities under the compression to adhere. Some may fear the production of permanent ulceration by this course, but no fears need be entertained, as I have employed this course in so many cases, and with so much thoroughness that I have long since ceased to look for, or expect any such result. It may be laid down as a general principle that any local sore or ulceration caused by any compound in which, PODOPHYLLIN is an important ingredient cannot be prevented from healing up properly in due time.

Podophyllin is undoubtedly the master agent in the vegetable *Materia Medica*; and although posessing a power unsurpassed for local irritation and suppuration when brought in contact with abraded tis-

sue or raw surfaces, still in the end it performs its own work of cleansing, and whether alone or in combination with other agents, so to speak, *expels all offenders*, and sets the house fully in order, leaving its work well done.

In cases where the acupuncture cannot be had, wash the limb each day with castile soap suds, after which, rub it with a strong decoction of cornus cercinata bark, to each pint of which, has been previously added one ounce each of tincture capsicum, podophyllin, phytolacca, and hypericum. Shake the compound thoroughly and apply it with thorough friction.

In all cases and under any treatment, attend to thoroughly regulating the bowels, for which purpose, no agent I know of is preferable to the syrup of EUONIMUS—the compound powder or comp. fl. ext. of senna may be employed instead if the wahoo cannot be had. Under all circumstances administer a tablespoonful of the alterative syrup three times per day As a special tonic, employ the wine bitters recommended for consumption. This treatment well carried out, I have not known to fail of cure.

CHAPTER LXI.

PHLEGMATIC AND ULCERATED LIMBS. PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.

THIS is a malady that most generally occurs soon after delivery. "It is a brawny, non œdematous, painful swelling of one or both lower extremities attended with prostration. * *

It undoubtedly depends upon a spontaneous coagulation of the blood, due to some poisonous or acrimonious fluid entering the veins, as well as that peculiar cachectic condition where the blood has a strong tendency to become clotty.

Together with this condition, we have inflammation of the coats of the veins—the hypogastric, iliac and femoral.

The effect of this condition, that is, the clotty condition of the blood and inflamed veins, is that there is an immense amount of coagulated blood in the limb between the femoral artery and its branches, and the femoral vein and its ramifications. The walls of the vessels are thus distended to their utmost capacity, and are only permeated by the thinner portion of the blood, the serum which penetrates the inter and intra-muscular and sub-cutaneous cellular tissue in every direction, thus producing enlargement of the limb by the accumulation of the blood and its watery constituents, which is enormously distended, and is hard and shining.

At first the limb is swollen, œdematous, suffers from excessive pressure, but, as the case progresses, it becomes too firm to pit, and often remains hard and stiff for months.

The hardness is due or dependent on coagulated fibrin-fibrinous coagulation. Whether inflammation of the veins is the beginning, or coagulation of the blood is the starting point of the affection, is a disputed question; still I am inclined to believe that the condition is solely in the blood.

Phlegmasia dolens * * would seem to depend upon the * * absorption of putrid matter by the

veins. * * It may come on at any time within the first month, with fever, headache, thirst, nausea, pain, sometimes chills and rigors, swelling, loss of motor power in the effected extremity, limb hot, tender nonœdematous, swollen to twice its natural size, of a pale white color, tense, elastic, glazed shining, appearance."

Under proper treatment this malady will generally subside in a few days or weeks. But there are many cases in which the general health has become broken down and the blood become so deteriorated, that general and constitutional debility is the result. This state may well be regarded as the chronic form of the disease, in which the limb or limbs, if both are effected, takes on a condition of ulceration, which from the peculiar condition of the blood, the general morbid state of the limb, and the relaxed and enfeebled state of the diseased tissue is very difficult to heal.

Treatment in the First Stage.

Maintain a loose condition of the bowels with the compound powder or compound fluid extract of senna. Employ as dyuretics, etc.: Sweet spirit of nitre, and iodide of potassium in solution, alternated. Take one dram of the iodide and dissolve it in two ounces of water; give one teaspoonful of this solution with two tablespoonfuls of sweetened water three times per day, and alternate it with the nitre which should also be diluted with water before taking. At the same time give the following:

Take podophyllin, grs. ii; macrotyn, grs. iv; leptandrin, grs. vi; hydrastyn, grs. vii; strychnine, grs.

i; quinine, grs. xx. Mix. Form into twenty pills with the extract of valerian or cypripedium; give three of these pills daily one at a time.

Externally. Apply the Acupuncture Instrument armed with Fluid No. 2, along the whole course of the spine very thoroughly and if pustulation does not occur, re apply it in twelve hours afterwards, and repeat the application until this result is reached, however it will seldom require a re-application.

Apply the instrument also to the diseased limb, but not so thoroughly, and after this apply the elastic bandage. In a few days all appearances of the disease will disappear under this mode of treatment.

Where the Instrument cannot be had the following liniment should be applied twice each day to the limb and along the spine and be thoroughly rubbed in with the hand:

Take tr. capsicum, xanthoxylum, and phytolacca, of each, f. oz. viii; cantharides, f. oz. i; ol. cinnamon, f. dr. ii. Mix, bottle and cork closely.

Treatment in the Chronic Form.

In all cases of chronic ulceration, one of the main difficulties in healing depends upon the relaxed state of the tissue in the vicinity of the ulcer, and very many cases will resist all constitutional and local treatment, unless attended by a suitable degree of compression, and it has always been a great source of perplexity to the practitioner to obtain a proper means of pressure in such cases.

In the *Elastic Bandage*, we have an effectual and complete apparatus or mechanical device, *nicely suited to the treatment of these particular cases*, as well as

being equally well adapted to the treatment of other diseased and ulcerated structures resulting from other causes.

In treating cases of years standing of phlegmatic character if the limb is only enlarged, clumsy, at times painful, and a greater or less degree of general impairment of the health, apply the bandage thoroughly and retain it on the limb as great a part of the time as it can be borne, and especially during the day time and while the body is in an erect posture. Stimulate the limb with the liniment recommended in the acute form of the disease if the acupuncturer is not at hand, but if it is, it is very superior to all other local stimulants to induce a local healthy action; arm it with Fuid No. 2, and apply it pretty well to the limb, being careful to avoid the joints and superficial bones—repeat this once per week if the local soreness will admit. Also apply it along the spine and across the small of the back.

Regulate the bowels if constipated, with the syrup of euonimus, and give three or four times each day a tablespoonful of the alterative syrup.

This course of treatment will entirely cure any case in a few weeks.

Treatment of Cases that are Ulcerated.

Internally the same as the foregoing. Also apply the bandage as afore recommended. Wash the ulcer twice each day with castile soap suds. To dress the ulcer make a salve as follows: Put one quart of pure linseed oil into a tin or porcelain-lined dish, set it in a stove under moderate heat, add one pint of pure clear lime-water, as this simmers away continue to

add lime-water; after many hours of this course the oil will become combined with enough of the lime to form a very fine white salve; keep this in oiled silk, suet or bladder, and excluded from the air and it will remain beautiful and soft. After the washing with the soap suds, sprinkle a little powdered bayberry bark in the ulcer, then apply a thin plaster of the salve and put on the bandage. The ulcers will heal more rapidly than could be imagined.

If the bayberry is not at hand use instead, the bark of cornus circinata finely powdered; (this is the common green osier).

CHAPTER LXII.

INTRODUCTION TO FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

IT appears proper to apologize in advance, for writing the few following chapters upon the diseases incident to females. Were it not for one single consideration, even such an attempt, in the face of the numerous able and voluminous works upon the subject, would at once appear as the heigth of arrogance and absurdity. In the prominent writings upon obstetrics now extant, all is written, and in the most scientific and terse manner that probably can be advantageously presented to the mind of the student or practitioner in our present state of science, with expectations of their gaining any competent knowledge of the subjects considered.

But the practice or application of *acupuncture*, never having been introduced into general practice as

an auxilliary in the treatment of this class of diseases, I hope to be excused by the profession while I direct its use in a limited number of cases and conditions, and thereby answer, in a general way, the numerous enquiries I have received from practitioners in various portions of the country; and by simple suggestive measures, try to induce those parties, as well as all interested, to a more full development of its usefulness in this new field of application.

For years past, in an extensive practice, I have fully proved the benefits of external medication in these—as in other varieties of disease—and I can bear record with the utmost sincerity, that many cases that are hard and slow of cure with the ordinary methods of treatment become easy and speedily controlled and cured by the addition of this agency to the ordinary practice.

The foregoing is my apology to the MEDICAL PROFESSION for writing the following pages. B.

CHAPTER LXIII.

HYSTERIA.

AS ITS name indicates, this disease was for many years supposed to be confined to the female sex, and have its origin from various affections of the female reproductive organs. The affection was, more from conjecture than otherwise, divided into several varieties, and named respectively according to the supposition of distinct cause. DR. CULLEN had four varieties, which it is not necessary to mention here.

Some, high in authority, class HYSTERIA exclusively under the head of *Inflammation of the Uterus*, but the train of symptoms so unpleasant to witness, generally regarded as *hysteritis*, may occur at any time from uterine irritation and nervous prostration. Nice distinction in detail cannot be expected in a work the size of this.

Almost all authorities of any prominence have, in some minor points, views peculiar to themselves; but as a general rule, all agree that principally this malady is confined to the female sex, and to the years between puberty and the turn of life. This is a general rule, but some high in the profession, entertain the doctrine that it is not absolutely a disease whose cause is attributable to affections of the uterus, contending that under certain extremely prostrated and excited conditions of the nervous system, even males have been decidedly hysterically affected. One thing is certain, that hypochondriasis, vain imaginations, frantic ravings, and nervous spasms resembling hysteria, are not entirely confined to our mothers, wives, and sisters. As the symptoms of this disease are so numerous, and in many cases so obscure as to often mislead the best medical advisers, we will not go into a detail of them; we will simply premise by saying that the more common attacks of the affection are so well marked by the symptoms peculiarly characteristic, that even the common people understand them, and the sufferer herself soon becomes accustomed to their indications, and knows well their approach.

Notwithstanding the almost universal derision following those thus affected, there is really no affliction calling more earnestly for real sympathy and kindness,

than does hysteria; whereas disaffection, coldness and indifference is the general demeanor of attendants. Such is the characteristic perversity of our race.

Improved Treatment.

Like all other cases of disease where the cerebral functions are sympathetically involved, hysteria will readily in every case yield to the application of the instrument along the course of the spine, and it should be especially applied across the lumbar region of the back. In most cases, unless attended with a falling of the womb, retroversion, etc., a mild cathartic, as the compound powder of senna, will be very beneficial, following the application of the instrument. The nerve pills will be of great benefit, if an internal remedy is desired. Or if, as is sometimes the case, the patient is so constituted as to have opium inadmissable, give the compound tincture for hysteria and nervous prostration.

CHAPTER LXIV.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.—RETROVERSION AND ANTEVERSION.

"DISPLACEMENTS of the unimpregnated uterus are usually complications and effects of inflammation, and our treatment should be based on this pathological fact. The nature of displacement of the uterus involves the condition of the adjacent organs; for the uterus cannot be retroverted while the round ligaments are in their natural condition. It is an important point to determine whether the displacement

occurs as the effect of relaxation of the sustaining organs. The most common variety of displacement is a simple depression, or falling of the uterus in the axis of the superior strait. The inconveniences resulting from this deviation are painful tenesmus, constipation, hemorrhoids, on account of pressure upon the sacral nerves; pain in the uterus, a sensation of weight in the perineum, dragging in the hips and loins. Prolapsus varies in degree, from a slight depression to complete extrusion from the labia. This displacement pulls upon and stretches all the ligaments, vagina, etc, and causes prolapsus of the abdominal viscera into the pelvic cavity, with sinking sensation in the epigastric region.

Retroversion is present where the fundus is depressed by being thrown back into the hollow of the sacrum, while the cervix is drawn forward and upward, so as to be about on a level with the arch of the pubis. The difference between this and prolapsus is, that the fundus is thrown lower down into the hollow of the sacrum, and the axis of the uterus is almost natural. The inconvenience arising from this displacement is, pressure on the rectum, perineum and sacral nerves, in the posterior inferior part of the pelvis, and pressure upon the neck of the bladder, and dragging upon the ligaments which are severely stretched and changed considerably.

Anteversion is the opposite of retroversion; the cervix is turned back upon the sacrum, and elevated from its natural position, while the fundus is thrown forward upon the bladder and anterior walls of the vagina, so as to come in a level with the arch of the symphysis pubis. The broad ligaments are stretched,

the vagina elongated and depressed at its posterior extermity. The rectum is pressed upon by the cervix uteri.

Causes.—Anything that increases the weight of the uterus predisposes its deviations and displacements, so that if the patient is subject to violent exertion or too much in the erect posture, the uterus is prone to settle into displacement. If the uterus is even slightly congested, any strain, or even the tenesmus of dysentery, or any jolting, may cause displacement, besides imperfect or arrested involution, tumors, loaded intestinal canal, distended bladder, may be a cause.

Symptoms.—In whatever way the displacement occurs the symptoms present will enable us to distinguish one from the other, always bearing in mind that certain deviations give rise to particular symptoms; pain, numbness, debility, formication, change of temperature, general or partial, of the lower extremities, on account of pressure upon some of the large nerves, as the sciatic, and a sense of heat in the rectum, indicate the pressure upon that bowel. The dysuria, cutting, burning or rending pain in the bladder, incontinence of urine, are indicative of pressure upon the neck of the bladder or urethra, by the displaced uterus; pelvic tenesmus, weight and dragging in the perineum, are often produced and aggravated by the uterus lying at the bottom of the pelvis, perineal distress, etc.

Treatment of Displacements.

The proper mode of treatment is the removal of the cause. If this can be done, the inconvenience and suffering will be at once removed or ameliorated; and in simple prolapsus elevate the uterus to the proper place; in retroversion, elevate the fundus and press

the cervix backward toward the middle of the pelvis; in anteversion, lift the fundus upward, and push it backward, or draw the cervix forward and lift it slightly upward."

As a mechanical device for the treatment and radical cure of retroversion, anteversion and prolapsus, I regard the *Silver Uterine Supporter*, invented, and now being manufactured by DR. L. A. BABCOCK, Freeport, Ill., as being superior to all others now in the market; regarding which address him as above. Mechanical support is of the first importance in these conditions, and it is very important that those best adapted to the nature of the case to be treated, made of proper material, most easy of application, and the least complicated in construction be employed, as many, or several, of the inventions now before the world and profession, ostensibly for the treatment of these cases are ill-adapted, and some are actually injurious. DR. BABCOCK'S improvement fulfills the necessary requirements probably the best of any in the market.

But while we employ as far as practicable these necessary means, other and important treatment should by no means be neglected.

First, few persons, I apprehend, even conjecture how great a barrier local irritation and general nervous debility is to the effectual and speedy cure of cases of long standing displacement. In cases of long standing, these conditions become chronic in character, but whether acute or chronic, they require a suitable treatment for their relief, and unless they are remedied, it will be far more difficult and uncertain whether other and proper treatment succeed in real restoration. Very

many cases that would require a long time under the adjusting power of a proper supporter, before the local conditions will become so modified as to have the organs remain in their normal relations without the supporter, will, by removing all local irritation, whether active or passive hyperæmia, or mere nervous excitement, upon replacing the organs, and by then directing a proper position of the patient, to retain them in position *propria* for a few hours, regain sufficient tone to continue in their proper place. This part of the treatment should be both local and constitutional—*more properly*, external and internal. Some cases, however, require the full employment of all measures within reach for their entire alleviation.

Externally.—Apply the acupuncturator armed with Fluid No. 2, to which has been added fl. ext. opii, cerasus virg., and collinsonia can. of each, one dram to the ounce of fluid; shake well, arm the instrument, and once in twenty-four hours apply across the lower bowels, above the pubis, around the body to lumbar region of the back, and along the spine on both sides. The relieving of all local unpleasant feelings, pain, etc., will be almost immediate. *The efficiency of this application cannot be over-estimated.*

Internally.—Give fl. ext. chinchona, helonias, senecio gra., and eupatorium pur., of each, oz. j. Mix. *Dose*, one teaspoonful three to six times in twenty-four hours. If the bowels are constipated, employ warm stimulating injections, and administer enough of the fluid extract or syrup of euonimus to regulate them.

Per Vagina.—Direct an injection, one to three times daily, of strong decoction of roots nymphea odorata, thrown high up the vagina, one or two ounces

at a time. In cases of extreme relaxation, the chloride of gold *auri et sodæ chloridi*, six grains to two ounces of soft water, divided and used one-half at a time twice in twenty-four hours, has a surprising effect for good. The cost is slight—only fifty cents for fifteen grains. In very many cases great relief will be experienced by giving the compound pills of opium and quinine. The constant drinking of a decoction of the senecio and other suitable and appropriate agents, as viburnum, mitchella, aletris or helonias, etc., is often very beneficial in such cases.

CHAPTER LXV.

HABITUAL ABORTION.—INVOLUNTARY MISSCARRIAGE.

SOME females from constitutional weakness, but more generally from improper previous behavior, become acustomed to miscarriage at or about a certain period of gestation, and the power of reproduction is cut off although ever so much desired. This is not unfrequently a source of great regret to those having lived together for years, and at various times experienced this misfortune. Females so afflicted are most generally troubled with prolapsus and general uterine debility. A female who has habitually miscarried, if *once* aided to go safely through the whole term of utero gestation, will usually thereafter require no artificial assistance, but in subsequent conceptions will not be liable to abortion.

When called to advise with and treat such a case, very carefully regulate the bowels, if irregular. Attend to the surface of the body by warm spongings, while in a recumbent position. Enjoin as far as possible physical rest and mental quiet. Let your injunctions be very thoroughly obeyed, as the time is neared at which the mishap usually occurs, and at the first appearance of abortive symptoms enjoin upon the friends to inform you at once. As an agent to strengthen the female reproductive organs, I have met with excellent success with a syrup made as follows:

Take helonias dioica, or aletris farinosa, ℔. ss; cort. viburnum opulus and herb mitchella repens, of each ℔. j.; add a suitable quantity of water, after first grinding the ingredients, and make in the end three pints of syrup. One tablespoonful of this should be given three times per day. The better way of making all syrups is by percolation or displacement. With the administration of the above syrup, abortion will rarely occur.

When called to a case in which evident symptoms of abortion are manifest, place the head of the sufferer as low as can well be endured, bandage the hips as in cases after delivery; give a pill made as follows:

Take sul. quin., grs. xx; sul. morph., grs. v; strychnine, gr. j. Mix with ext. valerian or cypripedium, q. s., make ten pills, if the patient is a very feeble, nervous organization make twenty pills; give one once in two to four hours, until the disagreeable symptoms subside. With some organizations it is preferable to leave the strychnine out of the compound, while in others it is of very manifest benefit.

If severe flowing, or hemorrhage is present, no agent

in the vegetable Materia Medica possesses more power to arrest it than the roots of the nymphæa odorata, given in strong decoction to drink, and also administered per vagina with the female syringe.

THE ACUPUNCTURATOR.—In all cases falling under my care for several years, the application of the instrument thoroughly across the lower part of the spine and small of the back, with hips elevated, and the internal administration of one of the pills above mentioned, all would come right in a few hours, and I have arrested very many cases of uterine hemorrhage with the instrument alone, some of which had resisted other and very thorough treatment. It should be armed with Fuid No. 2, and it will, beyond question, at once remove all local irritation from the reproductive organs, as well as to quiet the general nervous excitement, and regulate the system generally.

CHAPTER LXVI.

PREMATURE PUERPERAL PAINS AND INEFFICIENT PAINS AT THE TIME OF LABOR.

NO CONDITION attending the puerperal period is more distressing to the sufferer, and annoying to the physician and nurse than premature and inefficient pains. The first are produced by one of two causes, as a general rule. 1st. An enfeebled vital force, by means of which are the threatenings of nature that unaided she cannot much longer sustain two lives at the same time. 2d. They may be the result

of organic weakness, previously contracted by bad habits, improprieties, or accidental causes. In the other case referred to, the full period for delivery having arrived, still the pains are ineffectual, and wanting in proper force to produce expulsion, or even *induce* active labor. In all cases of natural labor this is occasioned by the system being too feeble to bring on or endure labor without assistance, and the labor is protracted for want of some proper agent to call into action, and fully regulate the vital forces, the nervous energies meanwhile becoming more and more depressed in many cases, and even in cases where the proper medicinal assistance is afforded, and the pains become regular and normal, yet a variety of causes may still retard a speedy delivery. These are the cases in which most mischief is done with what are denominated parturients or abortives, and to frequent use of mechanical interference. In all such cases, I believe the employment of force, either mechanical or by means of what may be called by the mild name of uterine excitants, is the reverse of what should be done, and even if their employment should accomplish the desired effect, viz: bring about delivery, it is far worse for both mother and offspring than to pursue the course I shall recommend before completing this chapter.

To return to the first-named condition, namely: "*pains antecedent to labor.*" In all cases apply a bandage to properly support the hips and overcome improper muscular relaxation. Remove all local excitement from the reproductive organs by applying the INSTRUMENT, armed with Fluid No. 2, thoroughly and entirely across the back in the lumbar region, and

along the spine. This will, in almost every case, afford immediate relief—*especially* if a recumbent position and proper quiet is observed. But as an agent to raise the vital powers above this debility, I have found nothing to act like the combined powers of QUININE and OPIUM, four to six grains of the first to one of the latter. No constipation of the bowels will result from their use, nor will any person, even those who cannot take opium or quinine under ordinary circumstances, know or believe that they have taken either—their blended action being new and dissimilar from that of either alone. By their administration the system will be strongly exhilerated, the nervous irritability at once subdued, the bowels will remain regular if previously so, and the patient go on entirely relieved until delivery. A dose may be taken from once to twice in twenty-four hours, one *especially* at bed-time, as long as required. No habit of opium-eating can be acquired by taking this combination.

Other tonics and nervines may also be advantageously employed; as fluid extract of aletris and syr. white sugar, of each one ounce. Mix. *Dose*, one teaspoonful once in four to six hours, alternated with the following: Svapnia, grs. x; sweet quinine, grs. xl. Mix. *Dose*, grs. ij. to iij.

I now come to speak of the second condition, viz: *inefficient pains or protracted labor.* In this condition, as previously remarked, much mischief may be done at this period of gestation by heroic measures. In cases where there has been wrangling pains for many hours, and the patient exhibits a state of general prostration, whether an examination evinces a proper degree of relaxation or not, if the case other-

wise presents no unusual conditions, pursue one and the same course in either event, although the indications appear to a superficial view to be opposite. If the system is in a state of general prostration and uterine relaxation, and the other conditions are all proper, administer a competent invigorating and quieting agent, with a view to induce rest for a few hours, while by the aid of the bracing quality of the medicine the system is enabled to recuperate and labor will then terminate in the end, speedily and in a manner to leave the vital powers capacitated to produce thorough and proper subsequent uterine contraction, and speedy recovery be the result. Under other circumstances, where there is not a proper degree of organic relaxation, and the other symptoms and conditions are as the foregoing, a proper state will also be brought about much more speedily under a soothing, bracing course, than could occur if a barbarous, or forced labor be maintained, and ultimately the result will be as in the foregoing cases.

In a third condition, being called to attend a case in which it is difficult to determine whether the full period of labor has arrived, by pursuing the same course if the pains are false, the system will at once be aroused to a full vital condition, the nerves quieted, all local organic excitement removed, the symptoms of labor subside in a little time, and all go on right until labor should commence. Again, in cases where the full period has arrived, and nature is fully competent to her task, but from some cause she fails to act promptly, then labor of a prompt and natural character will at once be induced by the same course, and in all of these conditions no forcible agent for ex-

pulsion should ever be employed. For years I have not employed a grain of any agent of this class, and my success has gained an increasing and wide-spread popularity in this section of the country, in all difficult cases.

In every case, if there is undue organic uterine excitement, by employing the ACUPUNCTURE INSTRUMENT, armed with Fluid No. 2, it is entirely and speedily removed, and the irritability of the system much abated, and by the use of either of the compound opium powders before mentioned, all will work admirably and terminate in perfect success. The quieting action of opium, when combined with quinine, just sufficient to counteract its narcotic power, and still serve to destroy or modify the cerebrial disturbance common to the taking of the quinine—the union of the two opposites producing a medium blended action, capable of fulfilling indications not fulfilled perfectly by any article in the whole Materia Medica, as far as known, cannot be over-estimated.

With these remarks, I leave the reader to study minutæ in the fully illustrated and voluminous works upon this subject.

CHAPTER LXVII.

INVOLUNTARY UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.

MENORRHAGIA, *Profuse Uterine Hemorrhage*, "May take place at any period of life, from puberty to old age, and in every variety of constitution,

although the sanguine are least liable to it. The most common form of menorrhagia is that which happens during the periods of menstruation, from a congestion or relaxation of the uterine secretory vessels. The temperament, constitution, and habits of life, have a particular influence over the quantity of the menstrual flow; it is when this natural flux becomes morbidly augmented that we apply the term menorrhagia. Dangerous uterine hemorrhage occurs from many causes. It may arise from all diseases that produce anæma, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, affections of the spleen and liver, undue lactation, anger, grief, excessive sexual intercourse, metritis and ovaritis, relaxation of the uterine tissue, uterine and ovarian tumors, pralapsus. It may occur during pregnancy, from disturbance or rupture of the membranes or placenta, etc.

THE SYMPTOMS are variable, depending wholly on the nature of the case. In mild cases there is only a sense of lassitude, debility, weariness, faintness, uneasy sensation in the back and limbs, indisposition to exercise, a fainting at the pit of the stomach, paleness, coldness of the surface, and feeble respiration. In more aggravated cases, the patient becomes almost exsanguineous, the surface blanched, muscular prostration, syncope, pulse rapid and feeble, great and unnatural uneasiness; the blood flows freely upon every exertion, change of position, coughing, sneezing, or vomiting."

Treatment.

If called in during an attack which is the result of the menstrual period, the organs being excited or en feebled, ARM THE INSTRUMENT with Fluid No. 2, to

which add the oil of erigeron and tincture of opium, one dram of the former and two of the latter to one ounce of the fluid; apply very thoroughly to the bowels above the pubis, and to the small of the back (lumbar region), and if the case is a bad one, along the whole course of the spine on both sides in a double row. Place the patient in a recumbent position, apply a bandage around the hips in the same manner as after confinement, if required, give an injection with female syringe, made of strong decoction cornus cercinata bark, in one pint of which dissolve one tablespoonful of salt; repeat as required. Nymphæ odorata, or other proper vegetable astringents may be substituted for the green osier where that cannot be obtained.

Internally, the oil of erigeron, in five to ten drop doses, repeated every hour. The compound opium and quinine pill, and decoction of nymphea, drank freely, are among the best remedies. But, place the patient in a proper position, with head quite low, hips properly bandaged, and there are but few cases which will not be speedily arrested by the application of the ACUPUNCTURATOR alone.

In cases resulting from retention of the menses, or painful menstruation, the same general course should be pursued, but by giving one or two of the compound pills or powders upon the approach of premonitory symptoms, the whole trouble will generally be averted.

In all cases of disease where there is much local excitement of the uterus, or other organs, no remedy is more effectual as a local diversion and constitutional corrective, than the instrument. The discretion and good judgment of every practitioner of medicine

should direct the time and conditions requiring its employment. In cases of disease of this nature, constitutionally considered above and beyond those necessary measures for temporary relief, most important are those medicines and appliances calculated to raise the vital powers above the liability of a repetition of the disorder. Important first, is to maintain a proper course in matters of dress, diet, exercise, mental quietude, avoiding exposures, all kinds of excess and excitement, properly attend to the surface of the body, and if organic or sympathetic disease of other organs combine to favor the attacks, treat all according to their nature. In cases of diseased action of neighboring organs, treat upon general principles, and apply the instrument repeatedly to the locality required until the sympathetic relation or effect is removed.

In all cases of enfeebled condition of the female reproductive organs, a syrup made of the fluid extracts of helonias and senecio, or aletris and senecio, combined with leptandrin or euonimus if the bowels are torpid and the hepatic secretions deranged, to which may also be added eupatorium per., and chimaphila, to which may still be added helianthis, if the lungs and renal organs should both be deranged, or if the digestive organs appear to be the chief seat of sympathy, add to your combination the substance or fluid extract, or any convenient preparation of hydrastis can. In cases characterized or accompanied by deranged stomach and bowels, I have found great advantage to grow out of the use of the following (it also acts well upon the lungs and other organs):

Take rad. symphytum off., one-half pound, *green and*

cut fine; form into emulsion with one ounce of ol. amygdalus, and water q. s. Reduce to proper consistence by thoroughly beating and rubbing in a proper mortar (in some cases I prefer to leave the oil out), filter through coarse, strong cloth, squeeze out all the fluid you can, then add what water is necessary, and scald into it one pound of pure white sugar; when cold add to it two ounces each of tincture of the bark or berries xanthoxylum frax, seeds angelica atroph, and roots of aralia spin. *Prickly ash, masterwort and spikenard.* This compound is an excellent stomachic, as well as being useful for the other conditions mentioned. Other agents, *very many*, have been recommended, but the foregoing are all safe and efficacious, and that is the *main thing* to be considered in the treatment of disease and derangements.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

METRITIS OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.

"ACUTE inflammation not arising from specific causes, effects the fibrous portion or substance of the walls of the uterus. It almost always pervades the whole organ, fundus, body and cervix—the organ being inflamed and tender. Cold is the most frequent cause, applied during the menstrual period, or after labor or abortion—cold acting upon distinct parts, as the feet, legs; blows and excess, are frequently causes.

SYMPTOMS.—The intensity of the symptoms varies considerably, sometimes being mild, so as not to inter-

fere much with the patient; at other times they are bad, overwhelming the nervous system—delirious, convulsions, vomiting. If cold is applied to a menstruating patient, chills and rigor may precede the pain. But, if the case is fairly developed, there is fever, aching in the back, pain in the head and extremities, flushed face, furred tongue. There is local pains, confined to the sacrum and lumbar region, if the inflammation be moderate; but, if the pain is severe, pain in the pelvis, behind the pubis, in one or both iliac regions, also radiating in several directions, up the abdomen, down the thighs, and around. The pain is dull, aching; the nervous system is affected with hysterical symptoms, convulsions, coma, laughing, crying, local symptoms, dysurea, difficult and painful defecation, nausea and vomiting are not unfrequent symptoms.

PROGNOSIS.—Death seldom results from uncomplicated cases of metritis.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rectitis, Cystitis, etc., cause symptoms that may be mistaken for metritis; but it can be easily diagnosed by a digital examination. If the seat of inflammation is the uterus, the tenderness will be confined to that organ, while all the rest is free.

TREATMENT.—The intensity of the inflammation will govern us in our treatment. If there is pain and febrile action, * * . The pain must be relieved at all hazards. Vapor bath is unexcelled. Stimulate the bowels, kidneys, and skin. Keep the patient well under the influence of gelseminum, aconite, and veratrum." Apply the INSTRUMENT armed with fluid No. 2, thoroughly, above the pubis, to the spine, the entire length on both sides, to the outer thighs, and to

the chest around the breasts. If pustulation does not fully develope, re-apply in twelve hours, that result being really necessary.

To stimulate and move the bowels, gently arouse the secretions, and maintain a good healthy condition of the stomach, employ the following: Take

Fl. Ext. Senna Comp. drs. iv.
" Leptandria " ij.
" Xanthoxylum " j. mix.

Dose.—A tea-spoonful once in two or four hours until it operates upon the bowels, and then as required to maintain a proper soluble state. In some cases, the extracts of Juglans and Leptandria combined in equal parts are excellent. This disease may properly be regarded as belonging to the class "HYSTERITIS."

"CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.—This is much more common than is originally suspected—a disease often overlooked, misunderstood and neglected. The sympathetic phenomena of distinct organs is of the highest scientific importance; they distress patients most.

Sympathy of the Stomach.—Sympathetic diseases of the bowels, liver; of the nervous system; cephalalgia; affections of the spinal cord; sympathetic pains in the pelvic region, bladder, rectum, sciatic and anterior crural nerves; anesthesia, spasms, mental perversness; syncopal convulsions, muscular weakness; disturbance of the circulation and respiration; sympathy of the excretory organs; mammary bodies; moral and mental derangement.

The most prominent local symptoms are, pain in the sacral and lumbar region; pain in the loins; inability

to stand or walk; pain and soreness in the iliac region; pain in the side, in the ilium; weight or bearing down pain, or uterine tenesmus; leucorrhea; sterility or abortion frequent.

CAUSES.—The unnaturally social habits of women and the circumstances which surround her, render her extremely susceptible to uterine diseases. Among these we may class, excessive coition, improper reading, heated rooms, stimulating diet, improper clothing, cold during the menstrual period, constipation, standing postures, abdominal supporters, severe exertions, hemorrhoids, pregnancy, abortion labors, decomposition of clots or shreds of placenta, and vaginitis." The real character of the disease, and the nature of complication, can only be determined by a proper diagnostic examination.

PROGNOSIS. — The final termination and results will depend upon the organs involved sympathetically or in real diseased action; the organ being vital or otherwise; the diseased condition being sympathetic or organic—the less complication the more favorable.

THE TREATMENT.—Must be of a scientific common sense nature—calculated to fulfill the indications that are present in various cases; never, however, overlooking or neglecting a *thorough knowledge* of the primary cause.

In no disease can more be expected as the good and proper results of the application of the ACUPUNCTURATOR, than in the treatment of this very serious malady and its complications. For no matter what number, or how many organs are implicated, by means of this INSTRUMENT we possess the means to, at will, remove all organic excitement, arrest all inflammatory action,

arouse the sympathetic powers of the system and divert them to an organ where their action will not endanger the life or constitution of the patient. We also possess the means through the same agency, of removing, or irresistably attracting to the skin, all impurities that may be encumbering the system, and serving to deteriorate the blood, derange the stomach and other organs, depress and excite the nervous system. We have again the sure means of arousing the secretions and bringing about a condition generally favorable to health.

For uncomplicated passive inflammation of the uterus.—Apply the INSTRUMENT armed with Fluid No. 2, above the pubis, to the lumbar region of the back and along the spine on both sides, and repeat each twenty-four hours until full and thorough pustulation follows. Once in ten to fifteen days repeat this course, or as the local soreness of the surface will admit, until the disease is fully removed. *Internally*, regulate the bowels as in acute form, give nervines and uterine tonics; attend thoroughly to the general condition of the skin, employ proper injections per vagina when required. If other organs are involved, treat them in connection with this treatment as in other cases when similarly affected, but not complicated, and also extending the application of the instrument so as to locally afford them organic relief. In cases of ulceration of the uterus, I believe the Chloride of gold to be the best caustic; and if there should be a scrofulous or syphilitic poison in the system, its use is almost indispensable. And under such circumstances, taking it also in pills internally, is of first importance; may be given in fourth grain doses two to four times per day,

minding that no drink containing vegetable coloring matter is allowed near the time of administration—such as house tea, etc., etc. Of the first importance, also, is to fully remove the cause of the condition, be it whatever it may. Quiet, proper diet, mental repose, proper clothing, and correct habits are in no case to be overlooked.

But, with all the experience of years and knowledge of the best authorities, no one, short of actual thorough trial, can estimate or realize how great an auxiliary the instrument is in the treatment of these and other forms of disease; or to what extent local irritations assists, augments and prolongs diseased action.

CHAPTER LXIX.

NYMPHOMANIA.—FURORE UTERINUS.

THE reason for introducing this chapter here must be obvious to all, as no condition in which diseased humanity is ever involved is more disgusting to those not understanding the cause, or excites more pity, forbearance and forgiveness in those comprehending the real nature of the case.

No condition can be more immediately and directly benefited by the application of the ACUPUNTURATOR than this and kindred maladies either in male or female. *Masturbation* in the male resulting in a constant priapism is of the same class, only in the opposite sex; sometimes goes so far as to produce uncontrollable involuntary seminal emissions, resulting in absorption

and disappearance of the testes and softening lessening of the cerebellum and finally insanity and death.

The same with the female, the tendency is insanity and death. This is all right even should the transgression be done through ignorance, every law has its penalties for its violations, and it is written "what a man soweth shall he also reap." In such a condition it may be a fearful thing to die, but how much more so is it to live. "Ye are already dead in trespasses and sins," said God. Again—"God is the God of the living, and not of the dead." Again—"If ye die in your sins, where God and Christ is ye cannot come." Why? "Without holiness of heart no man shall see God;" because there is no affinity between sin and righteousness. Like the action of the refiner's fire upon the gold, the heart must be purged of all its dross so that God may behold his own image there, then that soul will be attracted to its like element. I say unto you, said Jesus, "he that looketh upon a woman to lust after her hath already committed adultery in his heart. The terrible consequences of licentious conduct in both sexes is not only here but hereafter. Compassion is due until death, then justice must have her rights.

The term *Nymphomania* is applied to an inflamed and excited condition of the generative functions. The seat of this disease is in the brain and spinal cord, involving every feeling or passion. The morbidly excited condition of the great nerve center gives rise to continued erections and spasmodic action—a morbid excited condition.

Its causes are, masturbation, exciting diet, indolent sensual, voluptuous life, and forced abstinance from

proper sexual enjoyment. The law of every faculty is proper, natural with a harmonious exercise; but this law is in terrible discordance with all law, human and divine.

Symptoms.—The most prominent are, an excessive, perpetual desire for sexual intercourse; a mind filled with lascivious ideas, and excited to frenzy by every voluptuous image; a real monomania filling the whole horizon of the soul. There is complete mental aberration; no discrimination with patients so afflicted, for, under its influence, rapes and incest have been committed.

A male may be affected with a protracted priapism or erection of the penis that no amount of sexual intercourse would relieve, but he is not capable of continued eliminations of the spermatic fluid, for it cannot be supplied. But woman, with all her innate vitality and soul, if once her nature is turned in that direction, there is no end to her embraces—no satiation of her desires.

Women afflicted with nymphomania, or furore uterinus, make striking demonstrations; every man to them looks like an angel, they invite familiarity, seek contact; their embraces are full of warmth; their kisses humid with passion; and, if the disease is still further advanced, they loose all sense of delicacy and are liable to commit grave excesses.

Females so affected, always previously reserved and bashful, leave their husbands and homes, if they are married, and go after the licentous regardless of modesty or principle; while males, whose nervous systems have become similarly affected, are guilty of the most

bold and unwarrantable encroachments upon the rights and decency of the opposite sex.

TREATMENT.—For temporary relief, as well as permanent cure, the measures most important are, to divert from the organs all organic and local excitement, as well as to relieve the general excitement of the nervous system. When this is done temporarily, it will at once be apparent to the observing physician that the vital powers have sustained a real loss, and require a general restorative course to recuperate the vital energies; and the full measure of stamina otherwise attainable, may never be reached, although the fact may not be demonstrable.

ACUPUNCTURATOR.—Apply, armed with Fluid No. 2, the whole course of the spine, and repeat every twelve or twenty-four hours, until full and complete pustulation follows; let the application be made in a double row each side of the spine and across the entire lumbar region of the back. If the case is chronic, as often as the pustulated skin sufficiently heals, go through with, or repeat the same course, as long as the patient suffers from the condition. The application, in cases of spermatorrhea and masturbation of males, should be the same.

The cold hip bath, three times daily, sitting for half an hour at a time, oft repeated injections of cold water, per vagina, "the shower bath twice daily and applied to the head. A spare diet, no stimulants or spices. Large doses of bromide of potassa, with gelseminum, should be given to control effectively the morbid condition."

As a general restorative, etc., the aments of Salix nigra, *black willow*, made into a syrup, combined with

the bark of viburnum op., roots of helonias or aletris, roots and tops of senecio grac., or any convenient preparation of them, to which may be added cinchona, hydrastis, etc., when desired.

In spermaterrhea of males, they should avoid reclining on their backs at night, for which purpose several devices are recommended by the books. Lastly, to forever avoid a return of the malady, cultivate the moral and intellectual faculties, and disperse the gross and sensual.

CHAPTER LXX.

PELVIC CELLULITIS.—INFLAMMATION OF THE CELLULAR, OR AREOLAR TISSUE OF THE PELVIS.

"THIS disease is generally a result of abortion; lingering labors; some uterine disease; or strumous diathesis.

SYMPTOMS.—Generally constitutional disturbance; fever, headache, restlessness; local throbbing pain, with aching pains in limbs; difficult micturition, nausea vomiting; tenesmus; painful swelling at the lower part of the abdomen.

If the disease goes on to suppuration, there will be increased severity of symptoms—rigors; severe throbbing, with tenderness, neuralgia, pains down the thighs, fluctuation; pus may be discharged into upper parts of vagina, or bladder, or colon, or rectum—seldom into peritoneum—causing severe peritonitis. Sometimes troublesome sinuses are formed, pus appearing again and again for months."

Treatment.

In all inflammatory conditions, whether local or general, but especially of a local character, the ACUPUNCTURATOR is almost a *sine qua non.*, 'tis the egg of Columbus; shall I say a *universal panacea? No agent now known to the profession equals it.* This is saying a great deal; *it is nevertheless true.* I am a practical man, have tried it for years and know its powers, and extent of application. Apply the instrument armed with Fluid No. 2, across the abdomen above the pubis; to the lumbar region of the back and along the spine; repeat as required, in every case successively apply until full and free pustulation is the result.

Internally.—"Veratrum and aconite; citrate of ammonia or potash, morphia, chloroform and indian hemp, opium and bellodonna suppositeries, ammonia and cinchona, quinine and mineral acids, hot baths, warm water vaginal injections, milk, raw eggs, beef tea, arrow-root tea. Sometimes it is best to open abcesses." Maintain a proper degree of regularity of the bowels, with the comp. powd. of Senna, comp. fl. ext., or syr. Euonimus, or fl. ext. or any proper agent. *For recuperation*, a general tonic and restorative course. Attend to proper diet, bathing, etc.

CHAPTER LXXI.

DYSMENORRHEA.—PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

MAY OCCUR at any period of life, from puberty to the end of the menstrual period, with the married or single.

THE CAUSES are to be found in constitutional cachexia, accidental causes, irregularities, and improprieties, either of the afflicted themselves or other parties; may be attended with sympathetic abnormal conditions of the organs; assume an inflammatory or neuralgic character, producing symptoms calling for prompt and thorough medical aid, or be only temporary in its effects, the unpleasant symptoms passing off at the close of each menstrual period, the sufferer enjoying comparative health and comfort in the interim. Thus the case may be a serious constitutional or sympathetic malady, or only a simple catamenial affection.

Treatment,

Must be varied according to attendant conditions. Many things are recommended by the profession for the treatment of this affection, among which are aconite and belladonna, opium and gelsemnium, warm hip baths, hot wet bandages, hypodermic injections of morphia, etc.

To relieve the paroxysm, apply the INSTRUMENT, armed with Fluid No. 2, very thoroughly to the lum-

bar regions of the back, and along the whole length of the spine on both sides; if not fully relieved, reapply in from two to four hours afterwards. When the application was thorough, I have never known a case to require successive applications.

Internally.—Give one or two of the compound pills of quinine and opium, to which, if there is a neuralgic tendency in the case, add twenty to thirty drops tincture of gelseminum. If inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, administer a mild but efficient cathartic, as the comp. powd. of senna and cream of tartar, apply the warm hip bath thoroughly, and hot pediluvium also. If other than the reproductive organs are implicated in the derangement, when ascertained, go thoroughly over the sympathizing organ or organs with the instrument.

During menstrual interim employ a utero-tonic and general restorative course of treatment. If the bowels are disordered, regulate them with mild and suitable agents. Give from three to six times daily, one teaspoonful fl. ext. helonias or aletris, senecio gra., viburnum op., and eupatorium pur., equal parts. As a general tonic and nervous stimulant, give quinine, iron and phosphorus; attending thoroughly meanwhile to the surface of the body, dress, diet, etc., and applying the instrument locally over the diseased organs as the healing will permit.

In almost every case of dysmenorrhœa, a thorough application of the instrument, unattended with other remedies, will afford a speedy relief of a temporary character.

CHAPTER LXXII.

LEUCORRHŒA.

IS CHARACTERIZED by discharges from the vagina of various appearances, varying according to the locality of the seat of diseased action and measure of inflammation, from a white mucus—thin, glariny, transparent, or muco-purulent—to purulent discharges of a yellow greenish color.

It is a fact well established at the present time, and pretty generally admitted by the profession, that this form of diseased action, so disgusting to others, so annoying as well as injurious to the sufferer, is, in its various manifestations, connected with and dependent upon various grades and locations of inflammatory action. As causes, we may enumerate sedentary habits, too much sexual intercourse, improper associations, lasciviousness, novel reading, self-abuse, frequent child-bearing, abortions, exposures, hardships, the temperament, scrofulous diathesis, debility from various causes, idleness, luxurious living, common city life too often followed even in the smaller towns and country, hard lifting, irregular menstruation, etc.

There is probably no form of female malady more frequently met with than this, more generally treated by every professional man, and less frequently cured. The cause of so general failure of success in its treatment is, as far as my observation has gone, attribut-

able, first to superficiality in treatment—it being generally local only, and having no reference to the primary cause. Secondly, even then the treatment would generally be too inefficient to even accomplish locally what it was recommended for.

Treatment.

In all cases remove the local irritation from the female genitals by repeated applications of the instrument armed with Fluid No. 2, and oil of erigeron, one dram of the latter to one ounce of the former. Apply the instrument well across above the pubis, and over the small of the back in bad cases—*especially* if considerable spinal irritation is present, and the kidneys more or less deranged. Go the whole length of the spine, over the region of the heart or liver, or both if they sympathize. Repeat these applications once in a week or ten days, or oftener at first, if required to relieve unpleasant symptoms, etc.

Search out the cause, and correct if practicable. Regulate all the habits of life as far as possible. Regulate the digestive organs if deranged, and attend thoroughly to the skin, manner of rest, diet, doing away with active stimulants, as condiments, and paying general attention to a tonic and restorative course of medication when required. If the party is able, good out-door exercise, well ventilated rooms by day and night—avoiding feather beds and hot, improper mattrasses, etc. But lastly, we come to the thing done in some way by almost every one who ever attempts to treat this condition, namely: *Vaginal Injections*, without which the disease can be but very seldom radically cured. And what is still further noticeable

in the ordinary treatment, is the improper agents too often employed, and the insufficient quantity of fluid generally used, as well as the great length of time frequently directed by the practitioner between the applications employed—with some of the agents, however, the less frequent the better for the afflicted. Whether the discharge is from the uterus itself, or from the vaginal walls, the matter remaining in contact with the parts, be it acrid or otherwise, soon acts as a local irritant, and should be removed sufficiently often to keep the organs in as good and clean a condition as possible. A large plexed tubed hand rubber syringe is best for this use.

Among the best agents, as well as being entirely safe, is the nymphea odorata and cornus circinata, alone or in combination, used in strong decoction—where there is much fetor add ½ to one tablespoonful of salt to the pint. Let it be used three times per day, be fifteen or twenty minutes in throwing it up, pass the nose of the syringe up to the uterus and inject each time with force. When done each time wash the exteriors thoroughly with castile soap suds warm, wipe dry, and if the skin is abraded, apply scorched flour, myrica, or some healing ointment. *From one pint to one quart should be thrown up at each sitting.*

But no one who has never employed the acupuncturator can believe to what an extent the cure of all these maladies may be promoted by its faithful and proper employment.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

MAMMARY INFLAMMATION.—INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS.

"THIS attacks infants of both sexes, and also women, more common in the pregnant, puerperal and lactiferious in those states in which the mamma are punctually active. It may be acute or chronic. The causes are cold, irritation, injury, poor diet, or sympathy with gastrics, intestinal, hepatic, uterine or venal irritation. * *

MAMMITIS may be acute or chronic. It generally occurs during lactation, from cold, irritation of sore nipples, external injury, poor diet, general debility, or sympathy from gastrics, intestinal, hapatics, uterine ovarian, or venal irritation."

Treatment.

If taken in any kind of season, a cure will always follow the free use of the INSTRUMENT. It should be armed with Fluid No. 2, and applied thoroughly around the breasts, or breast affected, if but one, on the body, and then down upon the upper arms to the elbows. If no pus is formed, the diversion will in a few hours eradicate all diseased action from the breasts, i. e., in case of a full pustulation upon the surface to which the prophylactic has been applied, and failing in this, re-apply in a few hours with great thoroughness. An active cathartic meanwhile, as comp. powd. of

senna, and cream of tartar, or sulphur, is excellent, followed by a few doses of quinine, hydrastin, and opium, twenty grs. each of the former, to five of the latter, divided into five powders; one given every four or six hours.

In cases where pus has already formed, the amount of accumulation may be very greatly reduced by the external pustulating effect of the instrument. But when it cannot be entirely eradicated, and the formation of an abscess is the result, at the proper period open it and discharge the matter; wash out with castile soap suds, followed with decoction of myrica, nymphea, or cornus cer. Poultice with weak-lye and bran, or ulmus fulva powd., etc. Attend to the general surface, diet, sleep, etc.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

FINAL CESSATION OF THE MENSES.—END OF THE PUERPERAL PERIOD.—TURN OF LIFE.

THIS may properly be regarded as the most critical period in the lives of women, subjecting them to various forms of diseased action frequently serious in their natures, and when not so, *especially* inducing a train of symptoms calculated in themselves to cause the sufferer to imagine she has almost every malady to which flesh and blood is heir. What is still worse for her, is the fact that these annoying symptoms cannot be entirely eradicated by anything yet known to the medical profession, and she herself is ignorant of

that fact; and as doctors are so numerous in this age of the world, and too many of them inclined to be heroic in their practice, often more so than scientific, the danger is that she may constantly change physicians, a practice so common in such cases. And such a practice too often throws them into the hands of those having more ambition than morality or science, and by their improper interference the lives of our most valuable ladies are sacrificed. Pretended and real medical men too often deal with such cases in the same manner that they would with a paroxysm of ague and fever, dealing out quantities of active drugs as though the difficulty was temporary, and they could eradicate it. But alas! for *suffering humanity*, this *weary*, *tiresome* road must be pursued by every one of the sex who ever reach an honorable old age, and no amount of medicine, or number of quacks, or heroic medication can avert the fiery ordeal. In fact, the great danger at this period of woman's life is that she will become wearied with pain, nervous irritability, real or supposed disease, and doctor too much, not too little. Should women generally come to regard doctors as their natural enemies under such circumstances, and patiently endure their sufferings until the driftings of life should set them free, no doubt that many thousand valuable lives would be saved annually by so doing. Yet how much good may be done to them, and how much suffering saved by a judicious scientific course of treatment.

At no period of life is woman so admirable, so morally lovely, as at her maturity of experience, nor ever so beneficial to those of fewer years; and it becomes a matter of great importance to treat her carefully,

that she may safely glide over the trials of changing life to calm, serene, loving, instructive age, ("before the windows be darkened, or the grinders cease because they are few,") be attained that the full measure of her past experience may be bestowed upon others.

The symptoms presenting themselves under the various conditions incident to this period of life are legion; and have never been half enumerated in the most voluminous works upon the subject, and cannot, therefore, be expected to be detailed in a brief work like this. "This period is ushered in in various ways; but there is always more or less lassitude, debility, headache, aching in the back and limbs, flashes of heat occurring in the paroxysms, sometimes frequent, in other cases more rare, arrested secretions and dyspeptic symptoms. The symptoms vary according to the type of the temperament, whether it be bilious or sanguine; but the flushes of heat and the symptoms enumerated are present in all. The production of blood, in quantities sufficient to carry on all vital functions, besides yielding an abundant supply for the monthly waste, is always followed by some disorder of the sanguine mass, and the health of the patient is often unduly affected by an excess, often in the shape of hemorrhage or complete arrest. Plethora or anæmia is usually the type. * *"

Treatment.

The Instrument, armed with Fluid No. 2, and applied at times, as required, over the sympathizing organs, will relieve the unpleasant symptoms, at least temporarily; its re-application as required may be made to assuage the physical sufferings to a degree

surpassing belief, and by applying it along the course of the spine during great mental depression or excitement, entire relief from these will be temporarily obtained, and that to last longer than when produced by internal medication. In arresting dangerous uterine hemorrhage in such cases, I have found in several cases that had continued regardless of all effort to arrest them, that they could be readily controlled by applying the instrument thoroughly across the small of the back, armed with Fluid, No. 2, to which considerable oil of erigeron and fl. ext. gelseminum may be added—say one dram of the former and two of the latter to the oz. of fluid. In some cases impurities of the blood tend to develope scrofulous consumption and cancerous diseases. In all cases where any tendency of this sort is suspected, by an occasional thorough pustulation with the No. 2 Fluid upon the general fleshy structures, these tendencies will be entirely removed by the withdrawal of the noxious matters from the system to the surface of the body, and there eliminating them. For nervous excitement and general prostration, the compound opium pills, are always an entire relief; one pill or powder from one to three times in twenty-four hours. The combined action of the quinine and opium will in a little time after being taken appear to entirely transform the patient in both body and mind—all constitutions will bear them. Neutralizing cordial in teaspoonful doses immediately after meals, is of first importance in irregularities of the stomach.

"Our remedies must be directed to bring the blood back to its normal condition, which when it is affected by the proper remedies, will bring back an equilibrium

in the system, and restore to the whole constitution the salutary influences of a steady, perfect, equable innervation, which is health. * *" As a general restorative, "the following is an excellent formula:

Take sulphate of quinea and hydrastin, of each, grs. xxx; ext. nux vomica, grs. x; trillin, q. s. Ft. 30 pills; one every four hours."

Again, "Euonimus and cinchona, of each, oz. ji.—Mix. A tablespoonful every four hours. * * This period is always more critical to plethoric women than any others. They are more liable to attacks of hemorrhage, and in their management the greatest care should be exercised; a spare diet, her dress, her baths, and her exercise."—*Buchanan.*

The aletris or helonias, viburnum, mitchella and eupatorium pur., are among the best agents as general correctives; or Prof. John King's mother's cordial, or mother's relief may be used. In displacements of the uterus, proceed as in case of other displacements, or the same local condition under other circumstances.

CHAPTER LXXV.

GENERALITIES.

UNDER this heading we desire to give instructions, or point out the localities to which the instrument should be applied in various affections not treated of in this work, on account of its brevity. In doing so we leave the practitioner to select for himself the accompanying treatment.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.—To the nape of the neck, each side of the superior portion of the spine, and out on the upper arms.

OZÆNA.—Same as above.

LARYNGITIS, ETC.—Apply to the throat anteriorly, in front, from ear to ear. If severe, out on the upper arms and shoulders, and to superior portion of the chest.

STIFF NECK FROM COLD.—To the neck and superior spine, entire relief in thirty minutes.

INFLUENZA, *Cephalalgia Contagiosa.*—To superior chest, upper arms and superior half of spine.

DIZZINESS, *Swimming of the Head, etc.*—Superior half, or all of the spine, as required to afford entire relief.

PAINS, AND WEAKNESS OF THE BACK.—Across the back and whole length of the spine, if required.

CYSTRALGIA, NEPHRALGIA, ETC.–To hypochondrium and inferior spine.

SCIATICA.—To the whole fleshy portion of the limb on the affected side, and along the spine.

PERNIO, *Chillblains.*—To affected part with punc-turers sufficiently long to penetrate to live tissue, soak the skin soft previously, with hot water; one application, if thorough, will radically cure.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—To lumbar region of the back, repeat as required; certain remedy if persisted in.

GASTRODYNIA, *Cramp and pains in the Stomach.*—Apply thoroughly over the stomach.

HERNIA.—*To relieve the local irritation prior and subsequent to reduction.*—Apply to the surrounding

parts for some distance, always avoiding the scrotum, etc.

Urinary Calculi.—*To remove the local pain and irritation, and prevent inflammation prior and subsequent to expulsion or abstraction.*—Apply to hypochondrium and lumbar region.

Anal Fistula.—Pustulate the fleshy portions of the body by sections, so as to maintain a constant general purification and local diversion.

Mania or Insanity.—To the whole spine and over organs if sympathizing.

Syncope.—Along the spine and over cardaic region.

Chorea.—Along the spine in absence of attack.

Local Bruises, etc.—The parts adjacent, or as nearly so as local structure will admit; will soon remove all local pain and soreness.

Sprains.—The same as above.

Parotitis, *Mumps.*—To neck, superior chest and spine, and upper arms.

Enteralgia, *Colic.*—Abdomen and spine.

Epistaxis.—Along the superior spine; also apply ligature at short intervals to limbs, fill nasal cavity thoroughly with finely grated dried beef.

Hiccough —To spine and over the stomach.

Whooping Cough.—To throat and superior spine.

Pneumonia—any form.—To chest and spine; see Inflammation of the Lungs.

Carditis, Endocarditis, and Pericarditis.—To cardaic region and spine.

Inflammation of the Ear and Earache.—To the superior spine, sides of neck, and behind the ears.

Fractures.—To parts adjacent or remote; will relieve the pain and local soreness, and prevent or

greatly limit inflammatory action before or after adjustment.

Dislocations.—Same as above.

Aphonia, *loss of voice.*—To throat, superior chest, spine and upper arms.

Dropsy.—To fleshy portions of the body generally. For *Anasarca*, generally and locally thoroughly to enlarged parts; the serum will exude largely through the minute apertures, and the part be locally stimulated to a healthy action, etc.

Shortness of Breath.—To the chest and superior spine.

Muscular Pains.—To or near the part affected; if general, to fleshy parts of the body generally.

Crick in the Back.—Across lumbar region; entire relief in ten to fifteen minutes.

Cold Feet.—Soak the skin soft, and then apply to the soles with puncturers sufficiently long to reach live tissue. Strike hard; one or two applications will cure.

Night Sweats.—Stimulate entire surface of the body with Fluid No. 3. No. 2 Fluid is the one generally employed for all the foregoing complaints. No. I will answer well in some of them.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

PECULIAR ACTION OF THE INSTRUMENT.

BEFORE closing this treatise, I have thought it advisable to make a few remarks regarding the general action of the Instrument and Fluids.

1. Then, I will say that, *when understood*, it is a certain indicator of the real condition of the blood, the measure of vitality, and the activity of disease.

2. In cases that will prove fatal within a few hours —where the condition of the vital forces is such that the disease cannot be accurately diagnosed, and no opinion can safely be given of the result without risk of loss of reputation—and if the patient is *actually* going steadily downward to a point past redemption, then the instrument will have no manifest effect, or, if it does act locally, it will be of a very brief character, or soon disappear entirely.

3. In low grades of fever, where the vitality is very low, it may appear to fail of benefit; also in cases of severe metastasis of diseased action to the vital organs, as to the stomach, heart, etc.

4. In cases of spasms, where the vital force is nearly exhausted, or in diphtheria, or other conditions producing a near approach to strangulation, or in cases of very severe congestion, the action of the instrument may at first be *unobservable*, or nearly so.

4. In all cases of very high inflammatory action, whether general or local, the instrument will frequently appear to not produce a sufficient measure of action to secure a fully developed external manifestation. But in all these cases the rule should be, not to abandon the patient, but to re-apply the instrument with *redoubled energy and thoroughness*, knowing that when the fully developed local action has been produced, you are surely the victor over the malady. Here your course to restoration is marked out—*be unyieldingly determined.*

In one case of diphtheria, which had continued until

it appeared as though the child was in the agonies of death, I applied the instrument to the throat and upper portion of the chest, and no relief was manifest. In about forty minutes I re-applied it to the same surface, and all over the whole chest, and then rubbed on the Fluid. In a few minutes he breathed more easily, and in twelve hours his change for the better was very marked; the enlargement in the throat and the active irritation was rapidly disappearing, when, in due time, he recovered.

On the third day from the treatment, I never saw a more complete crop of pustules than was present. Feeling confident that if the diversion was sufficiently overpowering, the case would yield, and reflecting that I had far rather risk the outside skin as the seat of local irritation, than where it was then located, and being sure it could do him no harm, and in case he should die, he would in the spirit know how my heart was pained in his behalf, I would, had the second effort failed, then have applied it to every available portion of the body. When, from reason, *you know you are right*, if the measures adopted can do no harm, you cannot well be too thorough.

6. In case of pure blood or good health, very little pustulation can ordinarily be produced.

7. When applied so as to fully succeed in active disease, the pustulation will finally be extensive, and *more particularly so over the seat of diseased action, if the disease is local.*

8. In all passive diseases where there is considerable measure of vitality, as in skin diseases, the early stages of scrofula, consumption, cancer, abscesses, etc., the pustulation will be very readily produced, and of a

very extensive character. The pustulation, when developed, will correspond entirely to the conditions of the system.

These facts point *unmistakably* to the propriety of being very thorough in such cases, while the system yet has the power to obey the drawing force of the instrument, and produce *a full determination of all impurity to the outside surface of the body.*

9. In all cases where the pustules occur in patches, a portion of the surface to which the instrument has been applied exhibiting but trifling or no action, it should be again thoroughly applied, and re-applied if necessary, to the non pustulating surface until the action locally is uniform and complete, when the full benefits will become apparent.

10. One of the most important things to be done, in order to attain the full and complete benefits of the instrument, is to thoroughly enjoin upon your patients not to meddle with the surface punctured by applications of a soothing character, and more especially by scratching the points from the pustules prior to complete development. Remember that the legitimate effects of any sort of pustulating diseases, whether they are artificial or natural, the result of specific poisons or drugs, if introduced into the system by the process of inoculation, will in the main be deprived of their constitutional effects by simply breaking up or destroying the pustules in their early stage of formation. Such is the case with the vaccine poison, syphilitic poison, the Rhus tox., and Rhus rad., etc., if the vessicles are disturbed thoroughly at the proper time, the constitutional effects will be lost or very greatly diminished.

Here opens a field worthy of deep thought and careful investigation, in which hidden treasure of great worth to the lives of the race abound; the key is here presented, unlock the door and fully explore for the general good.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

EFFICIENCY OF ACUPUNCTURE.—PREPARING YOUR OWN FLUIDS.

I HAVE received numerous communications from correspondents, requesting of me the exact formulas and modes of preparing my Fluids, to enable them to prepare for themselves so as to avoid the necessity of sending to me or my agents for them. My correspondence is so large, and the subject one requiring to be so fully explained, that it has been impracticable for me to do so by epistolary correspondence; and I therefore avail myself of a general, and what I hope may be a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter.

1. The potency and benefits of acupuncture depends *mainly* upon the nature and character of the medicinal agents and compounds employed with the instrument, the uniformity with which they act under certain conditions of different patients so as to enable the practitioner of medicine to calculate the results of his applications, in order that his prognosis be fully verified in the results following its use.

2. To fully accomplish this end, each and every ar-

ticle or ingredient comprising each fluid must be in every case of uniform strength and nature.

3. And the manner of combining them always the same.

4. To accomplish these necessary ends requires something of a laboratory, much more so than practicing physicians can afford, and also considerable practical pharmaceutical knowledge and experience, and natural adaptation to such pursuits.

5. No practitioners of medicine can possibly make it other than pecuniarily unprofitable to manufacture the Fluids for themselves; to make their manufacturing pay, it must be done on a large scale, and supplied to numerous parties or consumers. When *Podophyllin*, *Leptandrin*, and the concentrated vegetable remedies generally were first introduced to the Medical Profession by Wm S. Merrill & Co., in 1847–8–9, the same general desire of the physicians was manifest to know the *modus operandi* of preparation that exists in this case, in order, as they reasoned, to enable them to prepare for themselves from the crude articles. Many local physicians and professional gentlemen engaged in this business, and so far succeeded as to frequently produce good, efficient articles. But when they came to count the cost of apparatus, alcohol, acids, etc., with the crude articles, and their own time, they found themselves greatly the losers by the operation; the mania had a short life, and died a natural death from symptoms of *collapse of the pocket!* Who in daily practice now-a-days uses a grain of those articles they do not procure from the regular laboratories? They only enquire now where the purest and most

efficacious articles are manufactured, and those most uniform in strength.

6. These Fluids for acupuncture cannot be made up like an ordinary prescription, at each and every shop denominated a drug store, although each ingredient entering the compounds, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, has a specific name corresponding to those to be found in the drug stores.

For example, we will first suppose that we employ as one article in the combinations, what we denominate the fluid extract of podophyllin, or more properly, podophyllin in a fluid form; suppose articles are to be found in abundance at the apothecaries generally, perhaps one hundred firms are engaged in the manufacture of articles bearing the same name and somewhat similar, yet no two will be exactly alike, or have the same standard of strength, purity and concentration. They will not, therefore, act exactly alike, whether employed internally or externally. This rule is applicable to all such articles in the combinations.

Again, in the ordinary drug trade, *adulteration* prevails to an extent far beyond what is generally supposed, and for external, *far more* than internal use, should every article introduced into the system be positively pure.

Example Second.—Suppose we employ as one of the chief local irritants the oil of Origanum; every druggist has an article you can buy by that name, and yet, in all *probability*, not a drop of genuine origanum oil is in the market in the United States, unless perchance it has been left as a sample of the article by myself, as I have done in some principal cities. Genuine origanum oil is obtained by the distillation of the

herb *Origanum Vulgare*, and is one of the most active and powerful local irritants we possess, and yet entirely harmless to the general system, acting when taken up by either external or internal absorption as one of the best and safest general stimulants and diaphoretics known to the profession—disagreeable to take, however, as an internal remedy.

The article denominated origanum oil, of the shops, is the result of the distillation of the herb *Thymus Vulgaris*, of Europe; a safe, mild, semi-inodorous oil, not having sufficient pungency to seriously irritate an abraded surface. No rule of science can apply the name origanum to the word thymus; the oil is a fraud.

The same imperfections, misapplications, and adulterations will apply in the case of a plurality, to the agents of this class entering the several Fluids, were the ingredients obtained at the shop.

Now suppose A., to purchase a full set for acupuncture—*Instrument, Book, and Fluids;* he goes on employing them and finds their action to be satisfactory, and the instrument an efficient auxilliary in the treatment of disease when armed with Fluids of a proper nature. He goes on until his Fluids are exhausted, then, knowing the names of a large share, or perhaps all of their constituents, he says to himself, I will go to my apothecary and have him put up a supply for me, it will do just as well as to send to Dr. Brown or his agents for them. He arranges the proportions and kinds to suit himself, and may be gets them nearly or quite correct, presents the formulas to his druggist, and asks, have you got these articles? Being answered affirmatively, he directs him to put them up, S. A., he obeys. A part of them have no real

relation to the genuine articles bearing the same names, part are adulterated, and the balance not of the same standard of strength of the same ingredients in the genuine Fluids. He then employs these home-made Fluids with little or none of the satisfactory results derived previously from those purchased in the set; he throws away or discards them, but loses none of his faith meanwhile in the instrument, then sends for good reliable Fluids, finds them cheaper than he can compound a spurious article, and always satisfactory in restoring his patients to health.

Per Contra.—B. purchases an instrument and book, but no Fluids; goes to the druggist and, like A., has his fluids compounded as according to his own directions, then applies them with very little or no satisfactory results, curses the whole thing, *instrument and author*, and lays it away as a sell.

8. The Fluids are not, and will not be patented, nor are they intended as secrets, or to be employed as common proprietary remedies—several prominent professional gentlemen already knowing the minutæ of their composition, and the general principles, ingredients, and combinations being fully set forth in my circulars and other writings. In due time their manufacture and sale will undoubtedly be confined to, and carried on by some one or more of the prominent medical laboratories in our large cities.

9. To fully establish the Benefits of Acupuncture, the whole matter must for a brief period, at least until fully systematized and brought into practical use by the profession, and its utility established and acknowledged by them, and a standing demand for its use exists in the minds of the suffering, be carried on

upon an unvarying basis. Then it will have become a part of the necessary means for successful practice, and the physicians will have become so well acquainted with the general appearance and action of the Fluids, when properly compounded, and of good material, as to be able to detect an inferior article of fluid as easily as they can now a poor bottle of quinine, morphine, etc. This, and the want of success with poor fluids, will at once dispel all ideas of home-made and promiscuous articles of the kind, and forcibly keep their manufacture with good, efficient, practical pharmaceutists—just where all such business should be conducted. The old adage was—"Every man to his own business; Jack at all trades, master of none."

10. Is it quackery, or like using patent medicines, to employ the fluids thus manufactured and sold? Not in the least, as no secret attaches to the matter, only the proportions of ingredients entering into the several fluids, all the articles of which they are made being open to all. As easily could every practitioner manufacture the acupuncturing instrument for himself as to make the fluids, and the task of instructing the whole profession by epistle could only be paralleled by an attempt to do a like difficult thing—*instruct them how to make the instruments.* The combining of the articles, and preparing articles suitable for the several combinations, so as to act as desired, has cost me much, both in time and in money; their action in every case being first established by application to my own person, a thing very few of the profession would be willing to do merely for the general good (for at the time I was experimenting for years, I never dreamed of a patented instrument, or the present

systematized condition of the practice of acupuncture). My manufactory is open to the inspection of all curious to see either instruments or fluids made. With quinine, morphine, leptandrin, podophyllin, and the important remedies generally in use, all that is known by the profession in practice, are the agents entering into their composition. No man can successfully or profitably manufacture medicines and practice at the same time.

I refer those desirous to know whether I am a practical pharmaceutist, etc., to the following, from T. C. Thorp, M. D., of the firm of H. M. Merrill & Co., cor. Court and Plum Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27th, 1868.

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with Dr. Brown some eighteen years. He was connected with me in my Drug Store, and had charge of my Chemical Laboratory some fifteen years since. I consider him a good practical chemist, and the best practical botanist I ever saw. * * *

(Signed) T. C. THORP, M. D.

No Fluids genuine without my Trade Mark.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

VOICE OF THE PROFESSION.

THE following are specimens of several hundred letters I have received from the regular members and professors in the profession in a few months past,

in commendation of the superior excellence of the Acupuncturator in practical medicine. They speak for themselves—require no comment from me—and establish the fact that no man can do entire moral justice by his patients short of the aid of the acupuncturing instrument. I have only to say to the profession, be conscientious—do all the good you can.

[From the Eclectic Medical Journal, April, 1869.]

ART. XX.—DR. A. R. BROWN'S RENOVATOR.—BY PROF. Z FREEMAN, M. D.

I have been using Dr. A. R. Brown's "Renovator," or acupuncturating instrument, about one year, and, although it is a rough method of treating disease, yet, like other means, the physician has to resort to in severe cases to give ready relief, it is convenient, quick and successful in its result. I have often thought that if some such means could be devised to produce immediate counter-irritation over the painful part, and at the same time introduce a medicine directly into the system at the same place, it would be a great desideratum.

Dr. Brown's instrument answers the purpose completely. In cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, carditis, endo-carditis, bronchitis, tracheitis, gastritis, hepatitis, enteritis, splenitis, metritis and ovaritis, either acute or chronic, or pains in any of those organs, the use of this instrument gives more ready and satisfactory relief than anything I have ever used. All deep seated pains; pains and chronic irritation of the spinal marrow and brain, especially a sequel to sunstroke; pains about the joints; chronic rheumatism and lumbago: it gives great relief. It is a ready and quick means for relieving pain from inflammation in any part of the body.

I was called to Mr. T. a few days ago, suffering severely with pleuro-pneumonia; by using the instrument freely over the chest, in less than ten minutes he was much relieved, and could breathe comparatively easy. I only used the hot foot-bath afterward, giving scarcely any medicine. On the next day, I applied the instrument again to a few places that seemed a little painful, and in a few days he was entirely well. This is

one of many similar cases that I have treated in this way successfully.

Miss G. had been confined to her bed about two months with symptoms of rapidly developing phthisis pulmonalis, debility, profuse purulent expectoration; constant and sometimes very severe pains through the chest and lungs—she had also become much emaciated. I used the renovator over the chest every few days, inducing a profuse crop of pustules; also wherever she felt pain I applied the renovator, and in a few weeks she was up and about her business; though, of course, not strong.

When called to a patient suffering severely with any of the above diseases, the pain can be removed with the renovator before the messenger can obtain medicine from the nearest apothecary.

The medicines introduced under the skin through the grooves of the little lancets are named by Dr. Brown, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 purports to be for febrile and inflammatory diseases, and contains such articles as aconite, gelseminum and other such febrifuge articles ground thoroughly with sweet oil. The No. 2 contains narcotics mostly, as opiates, belladonna, aconite, etc., prepared in the same manner with sweet oil. No. 3 is for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholery, etc., and contains erigeron, tannin, geranium, opium and ol. cinnamon, prepared also in sweet oil. In all of these articles there are podophyllum, phytolacca and iris, which is the principal pustulating element.

I have used the No. 1 but a few times—the No. 3 frequently for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and every time with excellent success, when other means had failed to produce the desired relief. The No. 2 is the favorite remedy with me, on account of the readiness with which it relieves pain and consequent suffering.

I do not believe in hobbies, nor would I make a hobby of this. I do not think a physician would be received well in general practice who used this alone, but to use it, as I do, in cases of emergency, to relieve pain, and as an auxilliary to other treatment—to use it properly, and not abuse it by making a

hobby of it—will answer an excellent purpose, and give great satisfaction to both physician and patient.

The old instrument is not perfect—it feeds rather too freely; but I learn from Dr. Thorp, druggist, who is Dr. Brown's agent for the sale of them in this city, that there is a new instrument just out, a great improvement on the old, without any of its objectionable features.

Dr. A. R. Brown is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city, and a very practical and clever man—at any rate he deserves much credit from the profession at large, for perfecting for them such an elegant and effective acupuncturing and counter-irritating instrument.

Many may find objections to it, as many may find objections to every new thing, but the instrument and its use are valuable to the profession; and since I have been using it so freely, it seems that I could not succeed in many difficult cases without it.

The doctor's preparations, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, go with the instrument, or if the amount obtained happens to become exhausted, more can be obtained from the same source; or I suppose any physician with a wedgewood mortar could combine the articles as he chose to use them, making the compound to suit his own judgment and requirements.

I did think of reporting a number of cases, but it is unnecessary. My principal object in writing of this matter, is to let the profession know that I am using this instrument extensively, and like it much, and to direct attention to it.

Prof. L. E. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

On reaching home I found your book, which I have faithfully and fairly examined. I find many things in it that favorably impress my mind. I have not seen your instrument of acupuncture, but can conceive it may do great good as a means of counter-irritation, and for the purpose of introducing medicinal agents directly into the vascular and lymphatic systems, and thus immediately changing, modifying, and renovating the action and condition of the whole organism at once, and an-

swering a valuable purpose. I hope and trust it may prove a great success, etc.

Again he writes, Feb. 26, 1869:

I think well of Acupuncture. I think it capable of fulfilling speedily one of the most important therapeutic indications know to the medical profession—that of revulsion * * I have only used No. 2 fluid, which is mainly used as a derivative, but if you can accomplish what you say you can in your book, then Nos 1 and 3 must be equally valuable. * I would not be without them for any consideration, etc.

[From the Medical Review of New York, Feb. 1868.]

We have been shown the instrument invented by Dr. Brown of Albion, Michigan, for the application of medicines subcutaneously, and think his instrument superior to anything of the kind heretofore brought to our notice. Each needle consists of two blades, so arranged that the fluid is given off at the point and is deposited under the cuticle; is readily absorbed by the bloodvessels in the *cutis vera*, and thereby passes at once into the circulation. * * * As a means of counter-irritation, we think the instrument may be very valuable, and by combining constitutional treatment on the plan of subcutaneous injection, it may prove a most powerful agent as a remedial measure. Agents have been established in the principal cities. etc.

[E. M. Journal of Pa., published in Philadelphia, March, 1868.]

ACUPUNCTURATOR.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to this remarkable invention—a new mode of direct medication and counter-irritation. * * During the few months we have used this instrument we have had the most remarkable success in the treatment of some obstinate diseases, as sciatica, paralysis, chorea, convulsions, etc., etc. In our hands it has had a fair and impartial trial. Our Bedford street daily and weekly clinic averages 130 patients per week, and

we have applied it in every case where it was indicated with wonderful success. It has also met our most sanguine expectations in our college clinique, and in private practice, and this is the universal sentiment of all our medical brethren in this section of the country.

We advise all our readers to procure one of these instruments, without delay, so as to keep pace with the great cause of progressive medicine. No progressive physician can afford to be without this instrument—book and remedies attached—as it will enable him to combat the most obstinate cases of disease with a success unknown in the annals of medical science.

J. M. Hole, M. D., Ex-President of the National Medical Association of the U. S. A., writes, Sept. 3, 1868:

Having used your Acupuncture Instrument for a few months past, in a large number of cases of nearly every kind that it would seem to be indicated in, and in some of which I had extreme doubts as to its utility, I frankly and cordially admit that it has more than realized my most sanguine anticipations, and in most cases its action is so direct in producing almost instantaneous relief, that I could not consent, for any reasonable price, to be without one. It is far superior to anything of the kind ever yet introduced to the profession, and should be in the hands of every practicing physician in the land.

Again he writes, a year later, April 2, 1869:

I am, as at first, well pleased with Acupuncture in a large number of diseases. I have now had quite an opportunity of testing its efficiency, and feel that it is an indispensable instrument in any medical man's kit, or outfit; and I should not feel that I was doing my full duty to my patients unless I had an instrument and the necessary medicines at command all the time, as I have relieved the most acute pains, such as pleurisy, and various diseases of the chest, in a few minutes with it. Anything I can do to assist you in getting the instrument and its accompanying medicines into the hands of the medical fraternity, will be cheerfully done, etc., etc.

M. M. FENNER, M. D., City of Jamestown, N. Y., Ed. Medical Progress, says editorially:

We have used this method of counter-irritation extensively, in our practice for the past year, and always with good results. It is specially valuable in the various chronic ailments depending on diseased tissue of an internal organ. In blood disorders, also, its pustulations rapidly withdraw impurity from the system. * Dr. Brown, * of Albion, Mich., is entitled to the thanks of the profession for placing this system of medication in an eligible, practical form.

G. W. PICKERELL, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., Editor of State Medical Journal, writes:

The instrument came all right. * I am pleased with it. I have used it on two very bad cases, in both it has been satisfactory. One lady who is, and has been an invalid for years, has been to almost all our large cities for treatment, was previously improving a little under my treatment, but in five minutes after I used it (fluid No. 2.) she said she felt almost well. I must not, however, get too enthusiastic at first. *I shall try it thoroughly.*

O. C. JOSSLEN, M. D., Saint Johns, Mich., writes:

After the long and extensive use I have made of the instrument, I have come to regard it as being indispensable in practice. Very many cases of disease, continuing to run on under ordinary medication, readily yield to the new method of treatment, and its power in shortening up diseased action generally renders its employment as an auxilliary to successful and satisfactory practice *inestimable.* I use it more and more, and like it better and better in practice. But, myself, with several neighboring practitioners, who have been the longest in the use of your instrument, have found it to our advantage to buy and use your fluids, for when we have made fluids for ourselves their meagre quality has rendered the usefulness of the instrument greatly diminished, and we are glad you have put

them down to the low price of 35 cts. per oz. The new instrument we find does not use more than one-third as much fluid as the old one did—this proves to us that the former one wasted fluid *surprisingly* and *unnecessarily*, for the new ones act fully as prompt and efficient as the old, are much more convenient and *better*, and *far less objectionable to the patient.* I can now desire you all the success that your invention so well merits, *believiving acupuncture will prove to be one of the greatest blessings of the* 19*th century*, etc., etc.

L. A. Howard, M. D., Litchfield, Michigan, March 27, 1869, writes:

I have used your instrument in the treatment of diseases of a great variety during the past two years, and I can say that I have accomplished cures that seemed incurable, and in a very short time in many cases, and where they would not yield to any other treatment. *I cannot do without it, as I use it daily in the treatment of nearly all diseases*, etc. See p. 39.

A. M. Eidson, M. D., Delphi, Ind., writes:

I have one of your Acupuncturers, Book and Fluids. Am highly pleased with the mode of medication, etc.

Again he writes:

I have, since I wrote you before, used your instrument in two cases of inflammatory rheumatism with perfect relief, and in several other cases, also. My brother and another physician in an adjoining town, each want one, and are waiting the reply to this, etc.

D. A. Smith, M. D., Hempstead, N. Y., writes:

I purchased your whole set, of your agent in 26th street, N. Y., last April, and have used it considerably ever since with much success, etc.

W. E. Austin, M. D., Foritault, Rice Co., Minn., writes:

I am using your instrument with good results in many cases, etc.

D. Winton, M. D., Wellsburg, Pa., writes:

I am doing a good business, and the success I meet with surprises me daily. The world moves, and so do chronic diseases when treated by your improved method, etc., etc.

A. D. Monroe, M. D., Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y., writes:

I have used your acupucture instrument with marked success; send me two sets of fluids, etc.

M. W. Numanville, M. D., East Saginaw, Mich., writes:

I have unbounded faith in this new system of treating disease, and from the experience I have already had with the instrument, my conviction is it is a big thing in a physician's hands. As soon as your new and improved set is ready please let me know, as I shall then do all I can to introduce your new system of medication everywhere. I have friends, especially in my native place, Montreal, C. W. * * I graduated in Montreal, and am a member of the regular profession, etc.

H. P. Griggs, M. D., Port Hope, C. W., writes:

I have been using your instrument some months. * * I am highly gratified with the instrument, for I have been using a rude one of my own construction for a long time, but could not get my fluids to suit me, etc., etc.

S. Maudlin, M. D., Charlottsville, Berrien Co., Mich., writes:

I have been using your instrument for months, and find it very valuable in treating the sick. I have treated many cases with it successfully. I want more fluids, etc.

W. B. Church, M. D., Marshall, Mich., writes:

Acupuncture is all right. * * I would not be without my instrument now for ten times its cost, etc.

Again he writes:

After an experience of nearly two years with your Acupuncture Instrument, I cordially endorse it as a neat, convenient, and reliable means of counter-irritation. I would not be without it for many times its cost, etc.

Wm. R. Wheat, M. D., Bay City, Mich., writes:

I am highly satisfied with the instrument and fluids, and regard them as one of the greatest improvements of the age in the healing art. Please to send me a box of your renovating fluids, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. I have used up all I purchased at first, etc.

A. Pratt, M. D., Chester, Conn., writes:

I have used the instrument with the fluids, and am much pleased with the whole concern. Want more fluids, etc.

D. H. Rosenbey, M. D., Bettsville, Ohio, writes:

* * I find it to be a success, and expect to fall in effectually with it. I am more pleased every day with it, etc.

F. P. Henderson, M. D., Stocton, Me., writes:

I am much pleased with the last set of fluids I rec'd from you. I am making some wonderful cures with your instrument. I have cured a case of hydarthrus of long standing, by four applications of the instrument and no other medicines at the time. I have cured one case of epilepsy in a young woman twenty-one years old, the disease having been on her from six years of age, and I am the twelfth physician who has treated her. I have a large number more of cases of great in-

terest, but time and space will not allow of the details now. I shall publish some of them in the Medical Journals, etc.

M. D. McLeod, M. D., Americus, Ga., writes:

As soon as Doct. Wisdom's instrument arrived, I at once forwarded it to him. He is well pleased with it. I am well pleased with mine in fevers, etc.

Again he writes:

I am much pleased with your instrument, *especially in fevers.* I have used quinine extensively hypodermically, some years, in the treatment of fevers; I have almost laid my hypodermic syringe aside since using your instrument, etc., etc.

H. W. See, M. D., Sheakleyville, Pa., writes:

I will give the instrument a thorough trial. I have already done well with it in some long standing diseases, etc.

W. M. Ingalls, M. D., Amelia, Ohio, writes:

I am satisfied the instrument is a good thing. * * I am satisfied you have succeeded, to a great extent at least, and perhaps entirely in eradicating all other forms of counter-irritation. We want a reliable counter-irritant, and then we ought to be satisfied, etc.

S. P. Burkhart, M. D., Phillipsburg, Pa., writes:

I have been employing your instrument in my practice for some time with perfect success. I enclose you the notes of several cases treated by me, etc.

J. A. Munk, M. D., Washington Station, Sandusky Co., Ohio, writes:

I find your instrument to be a good auxilliary in the treatment of disease. It is very efficient in local pains, acute and

chronic. I had a case of sunstroke, also, in which it proved to be decidedly the remedy, etc.

E. M. SHAW, M. D., Allen, Hillsdale Co., Mich., writes:

In 1864 I became acquainted with Dr. A. R. BROWN'S new instrument and theory of medicine.

I had previously purchased and used instruments which were armed with common needles, and only recommended as agents for counter-irritation, but had laid them aside as being noways superior to the external application of croton oil and Spanish flies applied to the surface of the skin, as those were evidently the principal agents upon which their action depended, and to my mind *were very objectionable.*

It happened so, that about this time I saw Dr. A. R. BROWN, and was speaking to him of the matter, when he at once gave me a full description of his own invention and medicines, as well as theory of application and results. I immediately began the use of his instrument and medicines, and found them fully equal in action and result to his representations.

I have constantly employed them in my practice ever since, and will here report results in a very few of the great number of cases successfully treated by me in this manner within the last three years. And before proceeding, I desire to say that I should not know how to get along without this new agency, and would almost as soon abandon the practice of my profession as to return to my old method of *exclusive internal medication.* Notwithstanding, at first I received Dr. B.'s instrument and statements, of what I have since fully demonstrated to be truthful, with great doubts and misgivings. But from his known reputation as a medical practitioner, I concluded to give it a fair and impartial trial.

I soon discovered in my practice that it very far surpassed any and all other modes of medication that I had ever known, and it is *actually* the only certain method of cure in typhoid fever, congestion of the lungs, liver, spleen, pleura, kidneys, bladder, etc., as well as in pseudo-membranous croup (diphtheria), bronchitis, scarlatina anginosa, and many other forms of

disease, as I have fully proved by three years experience in its use.

Again he writes, a year later, April 8, 1869:

Will you please to send me some Fluid No. 2. * * With the fluid you last sent me the instrument works elegantly. I treated Mrs. L., aged 56 years, a case rheumatism of the left lower limb, etc., had been running four weeks, during which I gave her our best remedies, as she refused to allow the instrument to be applied. On the 24th of last month, I informed her that the only way I could relieve her was with acupuncture; she consented, and I applied it thoroughly, and in less than an hour she was free from all pain. She entirely recovered under this treatment in a few days, and has remained so ever since. This is one of many cases I might report to you, so you see I still like the instrument as well as at first.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

PHARMACY.

COMP. POWD. OF SENNA.

Take	Senna,	powd.,	ozs.	ij.	
	Jalap,	"	"	j.	
	Cloves or Ginger,	"	"	ss.	M.

COMP. FL. EXT. SENNA.

Take	Fl. Ext. Senna,	f. oz.	ij.	
	" " Jalap,	" "	i.	
	Any Aromatic, q. s.			M.

A FORMULA—see page 74.

Take	Rhubarb powd. }			
	Bi carb. Soda, } aa.	grs.	xxx.	
	Syr. Simp. }			
	Ess. Menth. pip. } aa. q. s.			M.

A FORMULA—see page 74.

Take	Quinine,	grs.	xxx.	
	Gum Myrrh, powd.	"	xx.	
	Cayenne,	"	x.	
	Morphine,	"	ij.	M.
	F. pil. or powds. xv.			

A FORMULA—see page 77.

Take	Quinine,	grs.	xl.	
	Rhubarb, powd.	"	xxx.	
	Leptandrin,	"	vi.	
	Cayenne,	"	x.	M.
	F. pil. or powd. xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 80.

Take	Rhubarb, powd.	grs.	x.	
	Cayenne, "	"	x.	
	Podophyllin,	"	ss.	
	Leptandrin,	"	vj.	
	Gelsemin,	"	j-ss.	
	Quinine,	"	xl.	M.
	F. pil. or powd. xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 83.

Take	Cornus Cercinata Bark,	ozs.	ij.	
	Aqua pur.,	f. O.	ij.	
	Sodii Chloridum,	drs.	iv.	

A FORMULA—see page 83.

Take	Decoc. Cinchona, }			
	Pure Maderia or Port Wine, } aa.			M.

A FORMULA—see page 85.

Take	Spir. æth. nit.,	f. oz.	ij.	
	Ess. Gaulth.,	" "	ss.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 90.

Take	Rad. Sang. can. powd.	drs.	ij.	
	" Glyc. glab.,	"	iv.	
	Cayenne,	grs.	xxx.	
	Gum Acacia,	oz.	ij.	
	Sach. alba or Mel,	"	viij.	
	Aqua pur.	gills	iij.	

A FORMULA—see page 92.

Take	Neut. Cordial, }				
	Tr. Opii Camph., } aa.	f.	oz.	j.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 93.

Take	Leptandrin, }			
	Hydrastin, } aa.	grs.	vi.	
	Gum Myrrh powd.,	"	x.	
	" Opii "	"	ij.	
	" Camph. "	"	xv.	
	Ext. Valerian or Cypripedium,		q. s.	
	F. pil. xvj.			

A FORMULA—see page 95.

Take	Lobelia herb (well broken),	oz.	ss.	
	Rad. Sang. can. powd.	drs.	ij.	
	Sach. alba,		q. s.	

A FORMULA—see page 95.

Take	Cornus Cercinata Cort., coarse powd.	oz.	j.		
	Cayenne,	drs.	ij.		
	Sodii Chloridum,	"	ij.		
	Aqua bull.	f.	O.	ss.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 97.

Take	Quinine,	grs.	xl.	
	Leptandrin,	"	viij.	
	Podophyllin,	"	j.	
	Cayenne,	"	xl.	M.
	F. pil. xxx.			

A FORMULA—see page 98.

Take	Carbolic Acid,		dr.	j.	
	Aqua pur.	f.	oz.	iv.	M.

Another.

Take	Vini Ferri mur.	f.	dr.	j.	
	Aqua pur.	"	oz.	j.	M.

Another.

Take	Tr. Iodine,	f.	dr.	j.	
	" Myrrh,	"	"	ij.	
	Dil. Alcohol,	"	oz.	ij.	M.

Another.

Take Sodii Chloridum,		drs.	ij.
Aqua pur.		f. oz.	j.
Tr. Capsicum,		gtts.	x. M.

A FORMULA.—ALTERATIVE SYRUP.—see page 99.

Take Cort. Alnus Serrulata (scraped from the tree or coarse ground), any quantity—say one pound; put it in a tin pan and pour the pan full of boiling water, set it on the stove and keep it hot until the decoction becomes strong. Then filter it into a second pan, which set on the stove with half an inch of ashes or sand under the bottom, so that the heat may do no more than to maintain a simmering condition; refill the first pan, and boil as at first, filtering into the second one until all the strength is extracted. Now, frequently stirring, simmer it to three half-pints, then add to it, and thoroughly scald in, the same measurement of pure white sugar. When cold, add to it six drams of precipitated carbonate of iron, and two ounces of very fine sulphur, well mixed and thoroughly moistened with alcohol; shake well.

The finer the sulphur and iron the better. This simple syrup, well made, is far superior in its action to comp. syr. of stillingia, with iodide of potassa, or any other alterative combination I have ever used.

A FORMULA—see page 100.

Take Rad. Sanguinaria can.		oz	ss.
" Inula hel.		"	j.
" Scilla mar.		"	ss.
All coarse ground.			
Ext. Glycyrrhiza glab.		"	ij
Mel,		℔.	j.

A FORMULA—see page 101.

Take Quinine,		grs.	lx.
Opium,		"	xx. M.

A FORMULA—HONEY BALSAM.—see page 101.

Take Rad. Podophyllum,			
" Sanguinaria,	aa.	oz.	ij.
" Iris ver.,			

All well broken or coarse ground.

Alcohol,	f.	O.	ij.	
Tr. Lobelia,	"	"	i.	
Rad. Iris ver., green, cut fine,		℔.	j.	
Sacch. alb.		"	j.	
Mel,	f.	O.	ij.	
Ess. Gaulth. proc.	"	oz.	ij.	

A FORMULA—see page 104.

Take Tr. Macrotys,				
" Dioscorea,	aa.			
" Leptandria,				M.

A FORMULA—see page 105.

Take Carbolic Acid		dr.	j.	
Aqua pur.	f. ozs.	iv to viij		
Tr. Sanguinaria,		drs.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 105.

Take Iodide of Potassa,		grs.	xxx.	
Soda Chloridum,		oz.	j.	
Cort. Myrica cer.	finely powd.			
" Sassafras,	aa.	oz.	ss.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 106.

Take Tr. Sanguinaria,				
" Lobelia,	aa.	f. oz.	ij.	
" Gelseminum,		" "	j.	
" Veratrum vir.		" drs.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 110.

Take Vini Oporto,	f.	O.	j.	
Syr. Simp.	"	"	j.	
Ferri prec. carb.		oz.	j.	
Cort. Chinchona, powd.		"	ij.	
Ess. Gaulth. proc.	f.	"	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 112.

Take Quinine,	dr.	j.	
Leptandrin,	grs.	xx.	
Macrotyn, Hydrastin, Dioscorin, aa.	grs.	x.	
Morphine,	"	viij.	
Strychnine,	"	v.	
Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	M.
F. pil. lx.			

A FORMULA—see page 113.

Take Spiritus Æth. Nit.	f.	oz.	j.	
Ess. Gaulth. proc.	"	dr.	ij.	
Ol. Oliva,	"	oz.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 113.

Take Quinine,	grs.	xxx.	
Morphine,	"	ij.	
Gelsemin,	"	j.	
Capsicum,	"	xx.	
Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	M.
F. pil. xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 114.

Take Potassa Iodidii,		grs.	lx.	
Aqua pur.	f.	oz.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 116.

Take Podophyllin,	grs.	ij.	
Leptandrin,	"	iv.	
Sacch. alb.	"	lx.	
Quinine,	"	xl.	M.
F. powd. xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 117.

Take Quinine,	grs.	xx.	
Rad. Sanguinaria, powd.	"	x.	
Podophyllin,	"	iij.	
Leptandrin,	"	vj.	M.
F. powd. xv.			

A FORMULA—see page 117.

Take Honey Balsam,	f.	oz.	j.	
Fl. Ext. Valerian or Scutellaria,	"	dr.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 118.

Take Rad. Sanguinaria, powd.	grs.	xx.	
Lobelia herb, "	"	xx.	
Ipecac, "	"	x.	
Glycyrrhiza, "	"	xxx.	
Quinine,	"	xxx.	M.
F. powd. xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 120.

Take	Leptandrin,	grs.	x.	
	Geranin,	"	x.	
	Morphine,	"	x.	
	Capsicum,	"	xx.	
	Quinine,	"	xl.	M.
	F. pil. xl.			

A FORMULA—see page 128.

Take	Quinine,	grs.	xxx.	
	Acid mur.	gtts.	xxx.	
	Alcohol or Brandy, }			
	Syr. Simp. } aa.	f. oz.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 129.

Take	Ol. Terebinth,	f. oz.	ss.	
	" Ricini,	" "	ij.	
	" Menth. pip.	" dr.	j.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 136.

Take	Podophyllin,	grs.	vj.	
	Leptandrin,	"	iv.	
	Lactin,	"	xxx.	M.
	F. powd. iv.			

Another.

Take	Podophyllin,	grs.	iv.	
	Leptandrin,	"	vi.	
	Quinine,	"	xl.	
	Sacch. alb.	"	lx.	M.
	F. powd. viij.			

A FORMULA—see page 137.

Take	Leptandrin,	grs.	viij.	
	Rad. Hydrastis, powd.	"	xxx.	
	Quinine,	"	xl.	
	Capsicum,	"	xij.	
	Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	M.
	F. pil. xxx.			

A FORMULA—see page 140.

Take	Rhei, powd.	grs.	xxx.	
	Quinine,	"	xxx.	
	Opium,	"	x.	
	Gum Myrrh,	"	x.	
	Capsicum,	"	x.	M.
	F. pil. xxx.			

A FORMULA—see page 140.

Take	Opium, powd.	grs.	xxx.	
	Myristica Mos., grated fine,	dr.	j.	
	Acidum Tan., rubbed fine,	"	j.	
	Carbo Lig., powd.,	oz.	j.	
	Triticum Hyb., flour of seed, raw,	"	ij.	
	Aqua pur., warm,	f. "	xxiv.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 141.

Take	Albumen ovi.		ij.	
	Sacch alb.	drs.	iij.	
	Aqua pur.	f. O.	ss.	M.
	Stir well and skim.			

PILLS NO. 2.—A FORMULA—see page 142.

Take	Rhei, powd.	grs.	xl.	
	Quinine,	"	xl.	
	Leptandrin,	"	vj.	
	Strychnea,	"	ss.	
	Ol. Capsicum,	gtts.	x.	
	Syr. Simp.		q. s.	M.
	F. pil. xl.			

A FORMULA—see page 146.

Take	Fol. Lobelia, powd.	dr.	j.	
	Rad. Sanguinaria, "	grs.	xx.	
	Aqua bull.	f. O.	j.	M.
	When cold, add Tr. Opii,	gtts.	lx.	

A FORMULA—see page 148.

Take	Podophyllin,	grs.	iv.	
	Macrotyn,	"	iv.	
	Leptandrin,	"	iv.	
	Quinine,	"	xxx.	
	Sacch. alb.	"	lx.	M.
	F. powd. xxx.			

A FORMULA—see page 148.

Take	Arom. Tr. Guaiacum,				
	Sat. Tr. Xanthoxylum,				
	" " Macrotys,	aa.	f. oz.	ij.	
	" " Phytollacca,				M.
	Add Ol. Sassafras,		f. dr.	ij.	M.
	Add Syr. Simp.		f. ozs.	viij.	Shake.

A FORMULA—see page 156.

Take	Quinine,	grs.	xxx.	
	Gum Camp. powd.	"	xxx.	
	Ipecac, "	"	xx.	
	Opium, "	"	x.	
	Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	M.
	F. pil. xxx.			

A FORMULA.—EMETIC POWDER.—see page 160.

Take	Lobelia seed or herb, powd.	grs.	xxx.	
	Rad. Sanguinaria, "	"	xxx.	
	" Ipecac, "	"	xx.	
	Capsicum, "	"	xx.	M.
	F. powd. xxx.			

Dose to a child six years old: give one, once in thirty minutes, until free vomiting ensues.

Another.

EMETIC DROPS OR SYRUP.

Take Tr. Lobelia, Sanguinaria and Scutellaria, of each, oz. ij; Tr. Capsicum, oz. j; Syr. Simp., oz. vij. Mix and shake well together. Then add Powd. Ipecac, oz. j; thoroughly incorporate. Dose, ½ teaspoonful once in thirty minutes to a child six years old.

A FORMULA—see page 169.

Take	Morphia Sulphas,	gr.	⅓.	
	Quiniæ "	"	⅔.	
	Aqua pur.		q. s.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 169.

Take	Ext. Stramonium,	gr.	j.	
	Valerianate or Sul. quin.	"	iv.	
	Hyd. Alc. Ext. Macrotys,	"	viij.	M.
	F. pil. viij.			

A FORMULA—see page 170.

Take	Ol. Stillingia,	f. oz.	j.	
	" Cajeput,	" "	ss.	
	" Lobelia	" dr.	ij.	
	Alcohol,	" oz.	iij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 182.

Take Pot. Iod.,	}			
Ext. Conium,	} aa.	dr.	j.	

A FORMULA—see page 187.

Take Fluid No. 2,	}			
" " 3,	} aa.	f. oz.	ss.	
" Ext. Opii,		" dr.	j.	
Ol. Lobelia,		" "	ss.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 188.

Take Podophyllin,	grs.	v.	
Leptandrin,	"	x.	
Sacch. alb.	"	lx.	M.
F. powd. x.			

A FORMULA—see page 188.

Take Quinia Sulph.	grs.	lx.	
Gelsemin,	"	ij.	
Morph. Sulph.	"	vj.	
Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	
F. pil. xxx.			

A FORMULA.—NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

Take rhubarb (best quality), powd., 1 ounce; soda, 1 ounce. Put these together in a deep dish, as a soup platter or basin, then add cold water to them by teaspoonfuls, rubbing and mixing until they have just water enough with them, and have become so thoroughly mixed as to produce a thick, even paste, in which there are no lumps at all. Then add to this one and one-half ounces of common essence of peppermint, and thoroughly mix together.

Make one pint of thick molasses with white sugar and heat, *i. e.*, have it of good honey thickness when it gets cold. (This is commonly called simple syrup.) Now, when the syrup is cold, mix all well together and filter through a fine seive, bottle it up and cork it well. Shake it when used. This is the only way that a cordial of this kind can be made for domestic use which really has a consistency of a proper character to be worthy of the name of *neutralizing cordial*, and I think any one who will make this cordial in strict accordance with the foregoing simple directions, will find it far superior to any

they can buy, which has all the prestige of being manufactured in a chemical laboratory.

Dose.—For a child three years old, from ¼ to ½ teaspoonful; for adults, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. If given for costiveness, or for diarrhœa resulting from imperfect digestion, it should be given at meals as they begin, or at the close of eating, so it will combine with the food and aid in digestion. The quantity taken should be just what will fulfill the indications presented. This can be soon ascertained by regularly increasing or moderating doses to the amount required. If given as a corrective in active diarrhœa or dysentery, it should be administered every hour in sufficient quantity until it acts freely upon the bowels, manifesting by the color of the stools its abundant presence therein. In case of diarrhœa, it can be given in small quantities, with which may be incorporated a few drops of tincture of opium; or in case of general prostration, attended with extreme relaxation of the bowels, after having obtained a free action upon them with the cordial, then give it in small doses, alternated with from one to six grain doses, according to age, etc., of the following:

Take powd., opium, 10 grains; quinine, 40 grains; tannin, 40 grains; golden seal, 40 grains. Mix.

The neutralizing cordial is undoubtedly one of the best corrective agents ever employed to regulate the digestive organs. As originally prepared and used by Drs. W. Beach, L. E. Jones, T. V. Morrow, and many others of the pioneers in American eclecticism, it was composed of rhubarb, peppermint leaves, saleratus (the old-fashioned bi-carbonate of potassa), of each, one ounce. Mix with brandy and syrup of white sugar, or white sugar, brandy and water in sufficient quantity. And though old-fashioned, I have witnessed more satisfactory results from the action of the above than from any other combination in which I have ever used rhubarb.

A FORMULA.—TONIC AND CHECKING SYRUP.

For diarrhœa, etc., in debilitated conditions of the stomach and bowels.

Take quinine and geranin, 60 grs. of each; gum opium, powd., 20 grs.; white sugar, 2 ounces. Triturate the sugar to

an impalpable powder, then mix all together and rub them until well incorporated.

Add simple syrup, 5 fluid ounces, and clear water, 1 ounce. Then set in the top of a kettle in a tin basin or cup, or subject to a steam heat, stirring constantly until well scalded together, then remove from the fire, and when cold put it into a bottle, and add ½ ounce essence of peppermint. Whenever it is taken, or any poured from the bottle, shake it well previously.

Dose, ¼ to one teaspoonful for adult and proportionately for a child.

A FORMULA—see page 195.

Take Cort. Pinus, pend.,				
" ". palus,				
" Prun. virg.,				
" Alnus ser.,	aa.		lb.	ss.
" Vib. op.				
Rad. and herb senecio grac.,				
Aqua pur.,				q. s.

A FORMULA—see page 196.

Take Fl. Ext. Cort. Pop. trem.,				
" " Rad. Spig. mar.,	aa.	f.	oz.	j.
" " Senna comp.,		"	"	ij.
Syr. Simp.,		"	"	jv. M.

A FORMULA—see page 197.

Take Eth. Ol., or Ext. Male fern,	grs.	xx.	
Santonin,	"	x.	
Ol. Terabinth,	f. dr.	j.	
Fl. Ext. Senna comp.	" oz.	ij.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 197.

Take Ol. Ricini,	f. oz.	j.	
" Chenop. anth.	" dr.	j.	
" Anise,	" oz.	ss.	
Tr. Myrrh,	" dr.	ss.	
Ol. Terabinth,	" gtts.	x.	
" Tiglii,	" "	j.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 198.

Take Ol. Chenopodii,			
" Tanaceti, aa.	f.	oz.	j.
" Terabinth,	"	"	jss.
" Ricini,	"	"	ij. M.

A FORMULA—see page 199.

Take Quinine, grs. xx.
Ipecac, " x.
Opii, " ij to v. M.
F. powd. xx.

A FORMULA—see page 200.

Take Cornus Cer. Cort. oz. ij.
Soda Chloridum, " j.
Aqua pur. f. O. jss.
Spir. Vin. Gal. " dr. ij. M.

A FORMULA—see page 200.

Take Quin. Sulph. grs. xl.
Opii powd. " x.
Gelsemin, " iv.
Ext. Scutellaria, q. s. M.
F. pil. xx.

A FORMULA—see page 202.

Take Quinine, grs. xl.
Caulophyllin, " xv.
Macrotyn, Leptandrin, Morphine, aa. " x.
Gelsemin, aa. " v.
Ext. Valerian, q. s. M.
F. pil. xl.

A FORMULA—see page 207.

Take Cort. Rhus. glab., powd. Fol. Hamamelis, " aa. grs. xx.
Sale Molasses, f. dr. j. M.

A FORMULA—see page 207.

Take Triticum hyb. Fol. ℔. j.
Opium, powd., Nicot. tab. " Myristica mos. " aa. drs iij.
Adeps, q. s. M.

A FORMULA—see page 209.

Take Podophyllin, grs. ss.
Leptandrin, " x.
Euonymin, " v.
Ext. Nux. " j. M.
F. powd. iij.

A FORMULA—see page 212.

Take	Fluid No. 2,		f.	oz.	ij.
	Fl. Ext. Hyoscyamus,				
	" Macrotys,	aa.	f.	oz.	ss.
	" Gelseminum,		"	"	j. M.

A FORMULA—see page 212.

Take	Fl. Ext. Lobelia,				
	" Eupat. perf.	aa.		oz.	j. M.
	" Capsicum,				

A FORMULA—see page 212.

Take	Ol. Capsicum,				
	" Lobelia,	aa.		oz.	j.
	" Xanthoxylum,				
	Tr. Opii.				
	" Macrotys,	aa.		"	iv.
	Syr. Simplex,			"	j. M.

A FORMULA—see page 213.

Take	Fluid No. 2,		f.	dr.	ij.
	Fl. Ext. Xanthoxylum,				
	" Macrotys,	aa.		"	j. M.

A FORMULA—see page 215.

Take	Acid Sulph.	f.	dr.	j.
	" Carbolic,	"	"	ij.
	Aqua pura,	"	oz.	viij. M.

A FORMULA—see page 215.

Take	Pix liq.		oz.	ss.
	Adeps,		℔.	j.
	Sulphur,		oz.	ij.
	Tr. Iodine,	f.	dr.	iv.
	Ol. Terebinth,	"	"	ij.

CANKER WASH, NO. 1

Take cornus circinata bark (green ozier), dry and coarse ground, 2 ounces; table salt, ½ ounce; capsicum, 2 drams. Mix and steep in one pint of water thoroughly, then strain it. In cases of aphthous, wash the mouth and throat with this five or six times per day.

If the person is of sufficient age, have the throat gargled with it; if not, it may be done with a swab, or by putting a

little at a time into the mouth. This is a very simple compound, but one of the most effectual ones I have ever used. See diphtheria and scarletina.

ANOTHER AGENT FOR CANKER.—NO. 2.

Take auri et sodæ chloridi (chloride of gold and soda), 4 grs.; rain water, 2 fluid ounces. Mix.

For application see chapter on aphtha.

This wash is nearly infallible.

ANOTHER.—FORMULA NO. 3.

Take powd. golden seal (hydrastis canadensis), 2 drams; tannin, 30 grs.; powd. borax (sodæ boras), 30 grs.; good honey, 2 ounces. Mix and rub all well together in a clean porcelain mortar or other proper article. Then add to it one ounce of boiling water and stir it well, put it into a vial and then add tincture of capsicum (Cayenne pepper), 30 drops. Shake it well and it is fit for use; but it should always be shaken well before being used, and then pour out what you wish for immediate use.

A FORMULA—see page 222.

Take Fluid No. 3,		f.	oz.	j.	
Fl. Ext. Gelseminum,	aa.		dr.	j.	M.
Ol. Erigeron,					

A FORMULA—see page 223.

Take Ol. Erigeron,	gtts.	x to xv.	
Tr. Kino,	"	xxx to lx.	
Or instead—			
Tannin,	grs.	iij to x.	
Sacch. Alb.	dr.	j.	
Aqua pur.		q. s.	

A FORMULA—see page 224.

Take Fluid No. 2,		f.	dr.	ij.	
Fl. Ext. Gelseminum,	aa.	"	"	ss.	
Ol. Cajeput,					
" Erigeron,					
Tr. Opii,		"	"	j.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 225.

Take Herb Lycopus,
Rad. and herb Senecio grac.,
Fol. Hamamelis,
Herb Scutellaria, } aa. oz. j.
Aqua pur. q. s. M.

A FORMULA—see page 226.

Take Quinea Sul. grs. xx.
Vini. ferri mur. gtts. lx.
Aqua pur. f. oz. ij. M.

A FORMULA—see page 226.

Take Ol. Oliva, f. oz. iv.
Spirit. Æth. nit. " " ij.
Bal. cop. " " j.
Ol. Terebinth, " dr. iv.
" Cubebar, " " ij. M.

A FORMULA—see page 226.

Take Bromide potass. f. dr. ss.
Camph. gum, grs. x.
Lupulin, " v.
Gelsemin, " ss to j. M.

A FORMULA—see page 236.

Take Sulph. Quin.,
Powd. Rad Hydrastis, } aa. grs. xl.
Podophyllin,
Macrotyn, } aa. " x.
Leptandrin, " xx.
Ext. Juglandis, q. s. M.
F. pil. xl.

A FORMULA—see page 236.

Take Rad. Eupat. pur.
Fol. Chim. umb. } aa.
Sem. Helianthus ann.

A FORMULA—see page 237.

Take Auri et Sodæ Chloridi, grs. vj.
Aqua pur. f. " ij to vi. M.

A FORMULA—see page 250.

Take Decoc. Cort. Cornus cer. f. O. j.
Tr. Capsicum,
" Podophyllum,
Phytollacca, aa. " oz. j. M.
Hypericum,

A FORMULA—see page 252.

Take Podophyllin, grs. ij.
Macrotyn, " iv.
Leptandrin, " vj.
Hydrastin, " x.
Strychnine, " j.
Quinine, " xx.
Ext. Valerian, q. s. M.
F. pil. xx.

A FORMULA—see page 253.

Take Tr. Capsicum,
" Xanthoxylum, aa. f. oz. viij.
" Phytolacca,
" Cantharides, " " j.
Ol. Cinnamon, " dr. ij. M.

A FORMULA.—NERVE PILLS—see page 258.

Take Quinine, grs. lx.
Gelsemin, " ij.
Morphine, " vj.
Ext. Valerian, q. s. M.
F. pil. xxx. Dose for adult, ½ to one pill.

A FORMULA—see page 262.

Take Fluid No. 2, f. oz. j.
Fl. Ext. Opii,
" Cerasus virg. aa. dr. j. M.
" Colinsonia can.

A FORMULA—see page 262.

Take Fl. Ext. Cinchona,
" Helonias,
" Senecio gra. aa. f. oz. j. M.
" Eupatorium pur.

A FORMULA—see page 264.

Take	Helonias dioi., or Alet. far.	℔.	ss.	
	Cort. Viburnum op. }			
	Herb Mitchella rep. } aa.	"	j.	
	Aqua bul.		q. s.	

A FORMULA—see page 264.

Take	Sul. Quin.,	grs.	xx.	
	" Morph.,	"	v.	
	Strychnine,	"	j.	
	Ext. Valerian,		q. s.	M.
	F. pil. x to xx.			

A FORMULA—see page 267.

Take	Svapnia,	grs.	x.	
	Sweet Quinine,	"	xl.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 275.

Take	Fl. Ext. Senna Comp.	drs.	jv.	
	" Leptandria,	"	ij.	
	" Xanthoxylum,	"	j.	M.

A FORMULA—see page 294.

Take	Sul. Quinia, }			
	Hydrastin, } aa.	grs.	xxx.	
	Ext. Nux vom.	"	x.	
	Trillin,		q. s.	
	F. pil. xxx.			

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NOTICE.

THIS WORK embraces a treatment for the following diseases, and several other chapters of general importance to the reader; also, all the important part of the First Edition of the work, revised, enlarged, and rendered very specific in detail.

Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc.,
Catarrh,
Tabes Messenterica,
Spinal Irritation,
Hemorrhoids,
Jaundice,
Delirium Tremens,
Suspended Animation,
Bleeding at the Lungs,
" " Stomach,
" " Kidneys and Bladder,
Gonorrhea,
Syphilis,
Scrofula,
Varicose Veins,
Phlegmasia Dolens,
Prolapsus Uteri, Retroversion and Anteversion,
Habitual, or Involuntary Miscarriage,
Premature Puerperal Pains, and Inefficient Pains at the Time of Labor,
Involuntary Uterine Hemorrhage, etc.,
Metritis, *Inflammation of the Uterus*,
Nymphomania, *Furore Uterinus*,
Pelvic Celluiltis, etc.,
Dysmenorrhæa, *Painful Menstruation*,
Leuchorrhæa,
Mammary Inflammation,
Final Cessation of the Menses.

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